MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN.

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AGRICULTURE.

IMPROVEMENTS IN FARMING.

NO. IV.

Improvements in agriculture are always gradual, and they were more so before there was any circulation of knowledge among farmers by means of agricultural newspapers. Farmers live necessarily so remote from each other, that without reading on the subject they cannot be extensively acquainted with practices and improvements at a distance from them. Hence it was long before any other settled principles were established than those that were handed down from father to son.

The editor of this paper can well recollect when the knowledge of the advantages derived from a rotation of crops was confined to a very few farmers in this quarter of the country. He heard the subject talked of by old farmers, but it was not extensively practiced sixty years ago. The first settlers had their *tillage land*, their *mowing land*, and their *pasture land*, separate and distinct from each other. The tillage land produced corn and potatoes, and sometimes other hoed crops, as beans, &c., one year,—and rye, oats, barley, wheat, &c., the next year.

No one thought of buying grass seed to lay down tillage land to grass, and on first seeding for mowing and pasturing the chaff of the barn was usually the only seed to be sown with the English grain in the spring. Occasionally a nice farmer would save a square rod or two of his herdsgrass to stand for seed; but this was by no means the general practice.

It was so usual to keep all these lots distinct—some for tillage, some for mowing, and some for pasturing — that in describing a farm for sale a very general practice was to represent it as "suitably divided into mowing, tillage and pasture land." And to this day many advertisements of farms for sale are absurdly described in the same way—for all farmers at this day see the advantages of rotation crops. Among good farmers all their lands near home capable of tillage are occasionally tilled, and then laid again to grass,—pasture land not excepted when rotation is convenient.

This practice of keeping one lot for tillage, another for mowing, and a third for pasturing, was clearly derived, as old Judge Blackstone would say, "from our Saxon ancestors," among whom this division and special appropriation to a distinct service was most religiously observed. And when "The Saxon English" farmers changed this practice and recommended a rotation of crops it made quite a stir there and was looked upon as a new era in Agriculture.

We recollect, while a student of law, seeing an English decision of a case in the Court of King's Bench—a case in which a tenant was sued for converting "meadow land"—that is "mowing land," into tillage. Lord Coke, the Great Lord Coke, was on the Bench. He declared it the opinion of the Court that the tenant, who had hired the land for twenty-one years, had no right to convert mowing land into tillage or tillage into mowing, because it was not only a material injury to the farm itself, but it changed the description of the land, which had been leased to him as so much mowing land, so much tillage land, &c.

The practice of rotation of crops is now so universal that young farmers can hardly believe the accounts of old ones when they bring up recollections of by-gone years though they may go back no farther than sixty. The plan of ploughing up the mowing grounds and seeding down the tillage grounds once every few years has had a most sensible effect in the production of both grass and grain.

It is to rotations of crops that we are principally indebted for the abundance of merchantable hay that is now produced on all our good farms. This abundance enables us to keep our stock better so as to supply milk through the winter, and to make our oxen larger and stronger. We know of very many farms that now produce ten fold more English hay than they did fifty years ago.

Farmers are not uniform in their course of rotation, and there is no settled term of years agreed upon for tillage or for grass. Much depends on the nature of the soil and the ease with which a change from grass to grain, and the contrary, may be brought about. Stiff clayey soils are not so easily broken up as sandy loams, and fortunately it so happens that those clays have not the same need of a frequent change as the light and loose loams have. They hold the manures that have been applied to them in tillage much longer than the light loams do, and they are often permitted to lie in grass for eight or ten years in succession; while sandy loams are not expected to yield well for more than three or four years without another stirring and another course of tillage.

Some farmers choose to plant a field two successive summers before laying down again to grass, while many others plant but one summer and then sow grain with grass seed in the following spring. This latter class have one great advantage over the other. They go the rounds sooner, and are more able to give all their fields a dressing before any of the first sown suffer from delay.

When green sward is turned in order to be tilled there is a great mass of vegetable matter, grass and its roots, that is soon converted into active manure. This is a material aid to the hoed crop. It is clear gain—for the mass of roots that accumulate in a few years and form a close sward, are only in the way of a new grass crop if suffered to remain in the sod. But when the sod is turned they are not a nuisance but a mass of matter that rots and goes directly to form the next crop. In this light we see the obvious advantage of changing land from grass to grain and from grain to grass.

Now as sandy loams, or light loams, will not bear many crops in succession without renovation, let the mode of laying down to grass be what it may; a question arises whether, after a crop of corn and another of grain has been taken off, the land will not produce as large quantities of hay after the grain and corn, as if the grain and corn had been omitted and the land had been turned over and sowed down without planting.

This is a question that comes home to every farmer, and it ought to be well considered by them. Numerous trials are necessary before any very positive conclusions can be arrived at. We may theorize and go to chemists for advice, but none of them can tell us any thing about it unless they have made actual trials. It is thought by many farmers that their lands produce good grass as many years after the corn and grain have been taken off and have had their turn at the manure, as if the grass should go with the manure and supersede the crops of corn and grain.

This may be the case and yet it may not interfere with the practice of sowing grass on the greensward furrow in August and September—for we sow at that season lands that are not so suitable for tillage—lands that are not well adapted to corn and grain.

Rotation of crops is advocated by many on different grounds. It is supposed that corn and grain require different food from grass and other plants, and that by rotation we avoid exhausting the soil entirely of the materials most needed for the cultivated plants. That is to say—corn may take up certain materials that exist in the soil; rye and wheat and oats may take up other materials, which are not agreeable to the grass plants. This theory seems reasonable, and if well founded it affords additional ground for practicing on the rotation system.

Experience also comes in aid of the theory in question, and it has become a settled principle in old grain growing countries that two white crops in succession should never be taken from the same field. In the new States, however, this rule is not much regarded at present owing to the abundance of vegetable matter in a new soil—but when this abundance disappears it is probable that the European practice must be adopted.

Still we have some facts that go to show that certain plants may be grown annually on the same acre for a great number of years, not only without prejudice to the soil or crop, but with advantage to both. The Onion plant is an instance of this—and probably the same may be said of the buckwheat plant, though no kind of plant seems to unfit the soil for other plants so much as the buckwheat plant does. Buckwheat is grown from year to year on the same ground without manure.

Indian corn, too, may possibly be an exception to the general rule, for that noble crop does well for twenty years in succession on the same ground; and though we do not choose to plant it two years in succession, it is not because we fear a failure of the harvest, but because we lack the manure that must be used whenever corn is planted. When the soil is new and so rich as to need no manure, corn is now grown for many years in succession.

Thus the settlers of the valley of the Mohawk told us they had good harvests of corn from the same fields for sixteen years in succession, and without any deterioration. The same would not be the case of wheat or of any English grain. These "white crops" for years in succession in New York and Ohio have disqualified some of the best soil for wheat, and only diminutive crops are reaped where rotation is disregarded.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[For the Ploughman.]

BLOOD STOCK.

MR. EDITOR: I have read the account of your North Devon cattle with much interest and intend to come to your place and see them. I have an impression that the North Devons are not a large breed of cattle though you say you found some large oxen in Connecticut of eight feet in girth—half bloods I think. You did not state the weight of the oxen or that of any of your stock. If you have weighed any I should like to know their weight. I wish to procure a bull of that breed. Yours, &c., S.

Marlborough, Nov. 1850.

☞ The North Devon cattle have not large frames. Their bones are quite small, and their forms are compact, having no projecting bones to prevent their passing between bushes and trees.

We did not see the half blood oxen weighed at Connecticut and we cannot recollect whether we learned their weight. We weighed our full blood bull (Paul) the other day and found he came up to 1350 (thirteen hundred and fifty.) He was three years old last May, and has had no kind of grain or roots since he was a calf. His only food through last winter and the winter before last, was common meadow hay till the month of April, when he had English hay till he went to pasture.

One of his calves, that was shown at Concord last September, is now adjudged to weigh six hundred at the age of six months. The calf obtained the first premium there. This breed of cattle is not so large as the Durham Short Horns. But no imported cattle are so well built as this breed, and none fatten so readily. [Editor.

[For the Ploughman.]

A CROP OF BEETS.

MR. EDITOR,—Allow me to state through your columns, what my experience, as foreman on the farm at the McLean Asylum, Somerville, Mass., proves with regard to raising beets.

Having occasion to use a considerable quantity of this succulent for feeding cows, it has come more particularly under my observation, though this forms but a single article in the produce of the farm.

I have just harvested, from one and three fourths acres of ground, fifteen hundred bushels of beets, all of an excellent quality,—a yield of upwards of eight hundred and fifty bushels to the acre.

Of this 1500 bushels, 800 bushels were Mangel Wurtzels, and the remainder, 700 bushels, were Turnip Beets.

The Mangel Wurtzels are worth, for feeding stock, twenty-five cents per bushel, equal to $200, and the Turnip Beets, being fit for table use, are worth two shillings per bushel, equal to $233, giving an aggregate of four hundred and thirty-three dollars ($433) for the produce of this acre and three quarters.

Deduct from this amount, the worth of the manure applied, and the cost of labor expended, viz,—forty cords of stable manure, valued at four dollars per cord, $160, and the work of men and team for twice ploughing, carting manure, seeding, twice weeding and harvesting, liberally estimated at $83, and we have a net gain of one hundred and ninety dollars ($190) from one acre and three quarters of ground.

These figures go far to disprove the assertions that are often made with regard to the unprofitableness of farming. We have only to give our thought and labor to the cultivation of the soil, to receive a plentiful harvest in return. Nature withholds her bounties from the honest exertions of none. All may reap an abundant harvest, if they would only be contented, frugal and industrious.

The soil on which this crop was raised, is rather light and has been tilled three years from breaking up the sward. The profits of the crop ought, perhaps, to be set down at considerably more than our estimate, for, of the one hundred and sixty dollars worth of manure, not more than one third or one fourth has been consumed this season. A crop of oats and three or four crops of grass could be taken from the same ground, in as many successive years, without applying any more manure at all.

As a matter of curiosity, I will mention a few individual specimens of these beets, though many others were not less remarkable. I weighed two of the turnip beets, one weighing ten and the other twelve pounds. Twelve of the Mangel Wurtzels weighed one hundred and sixty-two pounds, and one of the largest of these measured two feet in length, and two feet seven inches in circumference.

All I have to add is, *beet* this who can.

AMORI BENSON, Jr.

Somerville, Nov. 2, 1850.

☞ Eight hundred and fifty bushels of beets to the acre are a very good yield. As we seldom grow more than 60 bushels of corn to the acre we will compare notes of corn and beets. But we will suppose that 100 bushels of corn may be produced to 800 bushels of beets; here are eight bushels of beets to one of corn. Which is the most valuable? For the dairy or the stock farmer the roots would be considered the most valuable. But for fattening pork the corn might do as much. Nothing but repeated trials will ever settle the question satisfactorily.

In the market, however, the beets would bring more than twice as much as the corn. [Editor.

[For the Ploughman.]

REMINISCENCES.

MR. EDITOR—DEAR SIR,—My first call at the office of the Massachusetts Ploughman, and consequently leaving a copy of the "Farmers' Every Day Book," was a mere accident, going there instead of the New England Farmers' Office by mistake, and then Mr. Cole advising me to make the acquaintance, which I am doing pretty thoroughly, for I have written you one no very diminutive letter, considering its length, and am, with as little premeditation, now upon another: not, however, upon books, or agriculture, or editorial talents; but what is rather epidemic with most men as they turn the corner of three score years, to wit, a disposition to gather up reminiscences of early life.

Two or three weeks ago, I more than suspected, from reading an editorial correspondence in the Ploughman, that you are a son of the late Rev. Dr. Buckminster of Portsmouth, N. H., my native State, never to be forgotten and always to be venerated by those who knew him. If correct in this, it may be you were the son of his at Phillips Exeter Academy with me. He had a son, whose Christian name I do not now remember, that entered that institution sometime previous to my leaving—a year or a part of a year; I remember his looks well, but have heard nothing from him since, unless you are the person. I was there in 1806 and 1807.

I am hunting up the school companions of my youth so far as they can be found alive and are worth remembering. To this added the kind of ecclesiastical premiership of Dr. B. in New Hampshire; the association of his name, when a young man, with that of the Rev. Joseph Howe of the New South, Boston, alluded to in *his* Biography, see my Biog. Dict., *he* being of my wife's family; the acquaintance of an aged sister-in-law of mine with Miss Stevens, afterwards his wife, and *perhaps* your mother; and finally the splendid talents of the Pastor of the Brattle street Church, whose sermons I possess and cherish as among the most beautiful specimens of American pulpit eloquence, give interest to me of the suspicion which induces this letter. Again, if *you* are his son, and not the one at Exeter when I was, where is he, provided he still lives.

I also send for the Ploughman a charming extract from Rural Hours, which I am now perusing, and which is a delightful work to persons with Rural Habits. I send *it* because it is better than I should write. I had in progress for you, an article on trees, which seems to be rendered unnecessary by one you have just published; hence I shall send *that* elsewhere.

In haste as usual, but in full fellowship with all enlightened practical ruralists, and due personal consideration. Yours, &c.

JOHN L. BLAKE.

Orange, N. J., Oct. 21st.

☞ Our correspondent is under a mistake in supposing the editor of the Ploughman a son of the Rev. Dr. Buckminster of Portsmouth, N. H. The editor is the son of Major Lawson Buckminster of Framingham, where the father of Dr. B. of Portsmouth was born and bred. Dr. Buckminster's father was the minister of Rutland and uncle of the editor of the Ploughman.

Dr. Buckminster of Portsmouth has no son now living. Rev. Joseph S. Buckminster of Boston died on the same day his father died. Another son who was at Harvard College died some years afterwards.

We should be pleased to receive more communications from our correspondent, if agreeable to him. [Editor.

[For the Ploughman.]

GRAPE CUTTINGS—GRAFTING, &c.

MR. EDITOR.—Having often noticed your patience when troubled with inquiries about farming, and your promptness to reply, I have thought to trouble you with a few queries about the Grape-vine. Can it be grafted with any chance of success? If so, when is the best time for grafting and cutting the scions? Ought they not to be cut before the sap ascends in the spring?

INQUIRER.

Nov. 4th.

☞ It is so easy to propagate the grape by cuttings and by layers that horticulturists have not usually resorted to grafting to spread their favorite fruits on common stocks. Yet some have done it, and they tell us there is no difficulty in making the scions live.

Scions should not be cut in the spring for they bleed too much—so much as to prevent their attaching well to the stock on which they are set. Were we to set about the grafting of grape vines we should cut the grafts in December and bury them in sand in the cellar to be kept there till next May. [Editor.

NOTES OF A TOUR IN CENTRAL NEW YORK.

ANALYTICAL LABORATORY, YALE COLLEGE, New Haven, Conn., October 8th, 1850.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—Having been both interested and instructed, by a recent visit to some of the central districts of your State, I propose to give you in this, and perhaps one or two succeeding letters, some of my impressions relative to the present agricultural condition, and the capabilities, of that region; together with such suggestions on points where improvements seemed desirable, as may properly be made in your columns.

The occasion of my visit, was a series of invitations to address the agricultural societies of the counties of Wayne, Seneca and Ontario, at their annual fairs, upon some subjects connected with scientific agriculture. These fairs coming near together, in point of time, I was able to accomplish the whole in less than two weeks.

Commencing regularly at the beginning of my tour, my first visit was to Wayne county. This county has within two years, adopted the plan of dividing its fairs. The county is long and narrow, and a single fair at one end is not attended largely by people from the other end; even from both ends to the middle, it is something of a journey in the absence of railways and steamboats. Owing to these circumstances the effect of the new system has been excellent. The same officers have the direction of affairs at both places, and theirs is the only extra duty connected with this improvement, for such it has been found to be. Now that the fair is brought into their immediate neighborhood, people begin to take an interest who never thought of such a thing before; and moreover the rivalry which has sprung up between the different ends of the county has stimulated each section to a great increase of exertion. I was assured that either fair is now better than the central fair used to be, and that more money is raised at each one now than was formerly obtained from the whole county. Such facts are encouraging, and point out the wisdom of bringing these exhibitions near to the doors of the farmers in order to draw them out; when once engaged, they are commonly very ready to keep on.

I was present at both fairs in this county, the first being held at Clyde. Here and at the other places which were visited, I was under great obligations to the officers and members of the societies, who drove me about the country in various directions to a great extent, and who also aided in every way the obtaining of information.

From Clyde I made a day's circuit of nearly 40 miles, in company with Mr. Joseph Watson, the excellent president of the Wayne county society. Our journey was through a section of the county which is for the most part new; where in many places the stumps show that the hand of man has but recently let in the light of day to a virgin soil. Here as in most other parts of this central region, plank roads are stretching in every direction, and are affording very great facilities in access to markets and in the case of transportation; thus involving a consequent saving of expense, to all who have occasion to use them. This must be particularly apparent in winter and spring, whenever the roads are bad.

The geological features of Wayne county are various, it including no less than four of the important groups into which geologists have divided the State. We have the Onondaga salt group, the Niagara group, the Clinton group, and finally on the shores of lake Ontario, the Medina sandstone. These groups include a great variety of rocks, limestone, sandstone, and shales or slates; but from what I saw of the surface, it did not seem to me that there was so great a variety in the character of the soil as might have been expected. This I conceive, is to be explained by the fact, that the surface is almost every where composed of drift or transported materials, usually finely divided, but often in the form of coarse gravel; occasionally there is a sprinkling of boulders. I saw no land that we could consider unpleasantly stony in New England. These soils then, seem mostly to be deposits of a current which has at some long period of the world's history, swept from the northward, and mingled the ruins of the various strata over which it has passed.

These strata fortunately for the farmers of Wayne county, were of a varied character as above, and in their variety, afforded when mixed, the material for a fertile soil. Had the granite rocks which lie to the north of Connecticut and Massachusetts, overwhelmed this region with a flood of quartz, feldspar, and micaceous boulders, such as reward the toils of the farmers in many parts of those States, Wayne would be in a condition very far different from that which she at present enjoys. Her farmers fairly shudder at the sight of fields, which would be thought in Litchfield or Berkshire counties, to have only about enough stones on them to keep the land comfortable and warm.

The eastern end of Wayne county being comparatively much newer than the western, its appearance is consequently less finished; the fields are not as a general thing so much cleared, and the farm buildings are less comfortable and extensive. There are most laudable and encouraging exceptions to this remark, on many farms that I noticed. The land in this section, is generally of a rather light loamy character, easy to cultivate, and all fertile where it has not been run down by cropping without any returns. Except on such farms the wheat crop is good, but still, so far as I could learn, is probably as a whole not quite up to what it was ten years ago. On many farms the yield is increasing as it ought to do, but on many others it is decreasing under the influence of poor cultivation.

I am constrained to observe that this was the most *weedy* district that I visited. The uncommonly wet season which we have had, offers an excuse, but this can not be allowed weight in comparison with neighboring counties where the farmers have labored under equal disadvantages, and where the appearance of things is very different. The road sides are in many places perfect nurseries of weeds; they are allowed to ripen and shed their seed in every direction, over the neighboring fields. The Canada thistle I noticed going to seed in great numbers. The crop of Indian corn in all this region, is remarkably heavy this year; one hardly sees a poor field of it in a long day's ride. In this end of Wayne county I was sorry to see that great numbers of the farmers pursued the practice of topping their corn, to which a large portion of our New England farmers so pertinaciously adhere. In the western end of Wayne, in Seneca, and in so much of Ontario as I saw, the opposite practice of cutting at the bottom is almost universal. There is no question whatever, but this is the better plan; it has been well ascertained, that the grain is of superior quality for being cut early and for ripening in the stalks when thus dried, and afterwards cut up, are equal to hay when fed to cattle. The advantage then is most evidently on the side of cutting at the bottom, both as regards fodder and grain; we may even go still farther, and say according to the testimony of those who have tried both ways, that the labor required is less.

The farm of Col. Briggs, which according to my recollection is in the town of Galen, and which took the first premium in the east end of the county this year, is well worthy of attention; the owner was not at home, but we drove through the centre of the farm and saw many evidences of enterprise and skill. The fields are all large, none less than 50 acres, and some I should think much more. This is excellent economy, to have the fields as large as is consistent with the size of the farm; it saves a great amount of money in fencing, and the work can be carried on more economically on a large scale, as there is a better scope for the introduction of machinery. The principle Col. Briggs evidently understands, as we saw that his wheat was all put in with the drill, and heard that he adopted all the modern improvements in the way of implements and machinery, as corn shellers, cultivators, reapers, &c.

His farming is all on an extensive plan; we saw at least 150 acres of growing wheat, and his crops are said to be uniformly good. The land on this farm looks as if it was cultivated on an improving system. I had not the means of ascertaining how much stock is kept, or what manures are applied, neither of inquiring as to the rotation followed. The stone walls which have been extensively built, are an innovation upon the old crooked fences which struck my eye very agreeably, and imparted an air of general neatness. I fear, however, that the stones are rather small for a permanent wall. This farm on the whole presents a pleasing example of industry and skill; having said so much in its praise, I may venture to suggest, that any previous remarks as to weeds, apply here as well as in other cases; they were rather too abundant along the fences, and by the road side.

I was sorry not to have an opportunity to visit the farm of Mr. Streeter, in this part of the county; his show of stock at the fair was fine, and I heard of him on all sides as a most enterprising and successful farmer. The farm of Mr. Joseph Watson, President of the Society, has before been publicly described, and I will therefore only say that it will well repay a visit, being for general neatness and cleanliness from weeds, in advance of any farm that I saw in this section. The machinery in his barn is so ingeniously arranged, that it does a great amount of work with little trouble, and by the power of only two horses, moving with much ease to themselves. Much of his work is done by one horse.

I was particularly pleased by the appearance of his clean corn-field, and by four acres of drained swamp, which was formerly impassible to animals. It is now by means of a few drains, firm and dry, and this year is under crop for the first time with broom corn. The growth is gigantic, much of it being fully 13 feet. Under this swamp lies a bed of marl, an analysis of which is now being made in my laboratory.

Yours truly, JOHN P. NORTON.

[Albany Cultivator.

NOTES ON FARMING IN OHIO.

EDS. CULTIVATOR:—From Massillon I went to Coshocton. That town is but little changed in appearance from what it was a dozen years ago. The canal being on the opposite side of the river, (Muskingum,) the town of Roscoe, at the junction of the Ohio and Erie and Walhonding canals, has the most of the business, and gets the produce for a considerable extent of country around. At Roscoe, there are two very extensive flouring mills, and this year there is wheat enough to keep them in full operation.

In the immediate neighborhood of Coshocton, there *is a change*. What used to be called "the plains," which fifteen years ago produced little else than scrub-oaks, has now been converted into farms of the most flourishing appearance. Several brothers by name of Burt, and other families from Orange county, N. Y., went there and bought considerable tracts of this plain land, at very low prices, and instead of its being the poorest land in the country, it is now considered almost equal to the best bottom or alluvial lands. It is easy to cultivate, and with a proper rotation of crops, and the judicious manner in which the owners manage it, it is very productive. There seldom occurs a failure of crop. The wheat and other small grains, do better here than on the bottom land. I have heard of crops of corn that were 90 to 98 bushels to the acre, last year, and this year the prospects are good for crops equally as large. The bottom lands are very rich, and very extensive, both up the Walhonding and Tuscarawas, and down the Muskingum valleys. Corn is the staple commodity on these bottom lands, and is grown to a very great extent—especially down the river 15 miles, as far as Dresden. There are here many good farmers, and their crops are generally 75 to 100 bushels to the acre. There are however, (perhaps unfortunately) many *large land holders*, and some of these rent out their lands on shares, or, for 20 bushels of corn to the acre, (equal to about five dollars) and there are numerous instances where the same land has been kept in corn for 15, 20 or 25 years in succession. I asked the question of different persons, how the crops compare with those raised ten years ago? The answers generally were, 10 to 15 bushels per acre less. This system, if pursued, must, I think, before many years, necessarily require a change. The tenants, occupying only from year to year, naturally want to *get off* all they can; and at the same time bestow as little labor as they can; and as soon as they can accumulate sufficient funds, they are off to the new lands of the west. There is but a small amount of live stock in the valley. The owners, or land-lords, require the corn-stubble to be left on the ground, and ploughed in—that generally being all the manure that is applied to the soil.

Messrs. E. and G. W. Adams, near Dresden, pursue a different course from that above described. They have, within the last few years, commenced the stock-feeding business. This year, they cultivate 240 acres in corn, besides other large tracts rented out on shares. Their lands are partly used for hay and pasture, in connection with corn and other grain. They pursue the Sciota system—cut the corn and put it in shocks, and from it feed through the winter. Last year they fed 800 head of cattle; this year they will probably feed 1000, for the Philadelphia market. These gentlemen have recently annulled two flouring mills that were built some 15 or 20 years ago, and have erected, at a great expense, two other mills, which combine all the improvements of the present age, and are so arranged as to save a vast amount of labor. They make and ship to the house of Adams & Sturges, New York, from fifty to sixty thousand barrels of flour per annum, and it is of such superior quality as commands a price much above the ordinary brands.

At Zanesville, the mills have been put in the best condition, and they are preparing to do a large year's business. Some of the flour made here, is probably equal in *quality* to any made in the whole world. It is a wheat region, and has obtained a *reputation* for its flour, though I believe the quality is this year remarkably good every-where. The variety of wheat, called the "white blue stem," introduced here a few years since, by Mr. Jas. L. Cox, from Pennsylvania, is grown to some extent, and is very highly approved. It makes the most beautiful flour of any kind known. It is sought for at five cents or more per bushel advance on the price of other varieties, and all say the yield is equal to that of any other wheat.

I believe it is a well founded opinion, that the crop of wheat in this State, this year, is one-fourth larger than in any previous year. It is also said the wool clip this year has brought three millions of dollars; and to these add the corn, the beef and the pork, each of which are immensely large, and many other items of minor importance, and the products of Ohio this year will amount to a sum larger than has heretofore been conceived of.

I find, almost everywhere, a disposition to extend the sheep and wool-growing business. The country and climate are well adapted to sheep, and if the management is properly understood and pursued, it will, I think, yield more in proportion to the capital and labor employed, than almost any other branch of farming. There are some very fine flocks in this neighborhood. A. C. Howard, C. Merriam, P. Buckingham, and others have wool of superior fineness. Mr. Buckingham has, in different parcels, upwards of 2,000 sheep, and sold his entire clip this year at 41 cts. a pound.

Mr. Buckingham and Mr. Shelton Sturges, are devoting some attention to the breeding and raising of Devon cattle. Mr. Sturges has a portion of the stock that Mr. Isaac Dillon, of this place, brought from the farm of Mr. Patterson, of Maryland, a few years since. He has a cow and calf which, with some others, will be taken to the State Fair at Cincinnati, in October next. This cow is of beautiful form and symmetry—the hide and hair very soft—color dark red, exhibiting a rich, glossy appearance.

CULTURE OF THE GRAPE. In the neighborhood of Cleveland, there are several persons who are bestowing considerable attention to the culture of the grape, and in the vicinity of Zanesville and Putnam, something had been done in this way. In the latter section the crop this season has been almost entirely destroyed by the curculio. Some persons think it the same insect that attacks the plum, but it is probably different. Mr. Levi Hartly, of Putnam, has, by much pains, saved a portion of his crop, and will again make a few pressings of wine. I tasted some which he made a year ago—the pure juice of the grape, with 1 1-2 lbs. of loaf sugar to the gallon, which is of very superior quality, and with two or three years age, I think would be equal to imported Madeira. It will readily sell at $2 per gallon. Mr. H.'s mode of manufacture is very simple, and not expensive. He may furnish you an account of it for publication.

JOHN R. HOWARD.

Zanesville, O., Sept. 18, 1850. [Ib.

* I am sorry to say that large quantities of this corn are used in the distilleries, and the liquid makes a large amount of commerce on the Ohio canals; but it is here, as elsewhere, men will do what they can make money by.

THE FLY IN THE WHEAT CROP.

MESSRS. EDITORS: Having seen in the papers numerous complaints of the partial injury, and sometimes complete destruction of the wheat crop by the fly, I am anxious that some experiments should be tried for the purpose of its preservation, and suggest the use of common flour of sulphur to effect this object.

I have much confidence in this as an effectual remedy, as when exposed to the air it undergoes various changes, in one stage of which it assumes a form destructive to all animal life. I know of no reason why, in a small quantity, it should not prove sufficiently noxious to drive the fly from fields in which they have began to prey, and to prevent their migration to those which at present may be free from their ravages.

When pure sulphur is exposed to the air, in process of time it becomes changed into sulphuretted hydrogen, and is then, as to its smell, one of the most nauseous substances in nature. In another stage it is farther changed in sulphurous acid, which, whether free or united to any base, (forming a class of salts called sulphites,) is eminently destructive of animal life. This is the same form which sulphur assumes on being burnt, by which means insects are very readily destroyed. I am further induced to believe in its ability to destroy or drive away the fly, from the immunity of fields from insect ravages, which have been dressed with gas-house lime. A gentleman who has manured a part of his field with this lime, recently informed me that as far as this manure extended his wheat assumed a most luxuriant appearance, being entirely exempt from injury, whilst beyond this it was almost entirely destroyed by the fly.

In this lime we have sulphur in the same form as it would assume on being exposed to the air in a pure state, or in combination with other substances.

At any rate, the experiment involves but little trouble and expense, and is within the ability of every farmer; should it only be partially successful, its benefits will be of incalculable value.

I advise that different quantities of common sulphur, varying from two to fifty pounds per acre, be mixed with sawdust, bran or common air-slacked lime, and then sown broadcast on the wheat where the fly is committing its ravages. Where the larger quantities of sulphur are used, the experiment had better be made on a small scale, as it *may* injure the growing crop.

Should the above fail, I have other suggestions to make as to the application of such a mixture as will answer. (Chlorine, either free or in some form) which presents strong hopes of success. Most pressing and imperative duties at the present time prevent me from making a larger communication.

I hope that many experiments will be made immediately, and ask the favor of those who make them to furnish the result to me.

JAMES HIGGINS,
State Agricultrual Chemist.

[Baltimore (Md.) Sun.]

HINTS FOR THE FARMER.

Debt. Avoid indebtedness. A farm mortgaged is no longer your own; therefore never "run in debt" unless it be for *manure*. Extravagance in dress, equipages, &c., can never swell the income of your estate; it may obtain for you a temporary applause among the vulgar, but the satisfaction derived from such a source will be ephemeral and unsatisfactory. It is far better to want some things than to have too many which are not our own.

Seeds. Propagate only from superior varieties, and of these select, with scrupulous care, the earliest and best developed for seed. In this way your crops will increase in abundance and goodness, and you will receive more for your labor, though you toil less and apply less manure. By following this rule, you will be enabled to realise large profits, and farming will become a pleasure of which the rational mind can never become tired. There is no enjoyment, no happiness so pure in its essence, as that realised by the intelligent and frugal farmer who tills his *own* soil understandingly and within his own means. Surrounded by his lovely family, cheered when he steps abroad by the lowing of his gentle herds and the bleating of his quiet flocks, greeted on every side by the rich harvests and fruitful boughs—can the heart of man desire on earth a greater bliss than this?

Be Generous, but never indiscriminately, or to profuseness. If a poor neighbor requires assistance, grant it. "He that giveth to the poor lendeth to the Lord." A vast amount of actual good may often be accomplished, and a large amount of suffering and crime prevented by a little benevolence. A peck of seed corn, given in the spring, may enable the recipient to keep his family from the almshouse, perhaps from the penitentiary. Want is a relentless and merciless tyrant, and rather than experience the pangs of hunger, or the pinchings of cold, many may assume the *right* to steal.

Do Well what You Attempt to Do. No temporising with thoroughness should be permitted in farming matters. If you plough, plough well; if you manure, allow enough; if you construct a building or a wall, let it be on the most methodical and thorough scale. Your weeded crops should never be half hoed; this would be cheating your products and defrauding yourself. Instill into the minds of your "*helps*" the propriety of going through in all things. Allow them time and then exact performance of the various duties which approximate the nearest possible point to actual perfection.

Your Animals should always be of the best breed. Pay high for a superior ox, cow, sheep or hog, but never accept a poor one as a gift. Poor animals are the bane of Agriculture. They are the lean kine which destroy the good. By following these rules you will derive profit, comfort and respectability in your calling, and, *visa versa.* [Germantown Telegraph.

CHARCOAL PEAT.

It is to be recollected that "deodorization," so called, by any other means than peat charcoal, is effected through the action of different compounds upon feculent matter, or by the liberation of certain gasses, to act upon, and, it is hoped, neutralize or destroy, the original noxiousness. Hence *two* odorous matters are placed in combination; and although the effluvium becomes changed, it is not destroyed or absorbed. The doubt then naturally comes, is such *deodorization* disinfection? I believe it is not. But what is the action of peat charcoal?

It is to be recollected that it is *perfectly pure and odorless*, possessing the power of absorbing above 80 per cent. of aqueous matter, and *at least* 90 volumes (I believe a good deal more) of those gasses which are inimicable to animal existence. It has also some peculiar power (independenly of the well-known property of carbon) to draw to it, from the atmosphere, ammonia and sulphuretted hydrogen. Most greedily it absorbs those gasses, treasuring and holding them up in the countless cells which the extreme porosity of its nature provides in every grain; and almost the moment contact takes place, order ceases to be perceptible.

Still, the gas itself which yielded the oder *continues to exist;* although the compound is oderless, the gas is there undestroyed, yet, I believe, rendered powerless of evil to mankind.

The fact of the purity, &c., of peat charcoal will not be questioned; the latter statement, however, naturally will; but the test is within the reach of every one.

Charge peat charcoal with any given quantity of those gases, so that the compound be *odorless*. Place it then, or at any time after, on a red hot plate; and as the grains become destroyed by fire, the gases *will be restored to the atmosphere in their own original state.*

In this rests one of the great advantages of the compound as a *manure, for no chemical action takes place to change the nature of those gases,* which we all know are *essential* as the food of plants. In the compound they exist until, by the action of the soil and the atmosphere, gradual decomposition of the whole takes place, when carbonic acid gas is also yielded to the plant. Gradually and slowly this action proceeds! and, as rain comes, the peat charcoal (which will usually last in the land for three, four, or five years) receives from it a renewed supply of ammonia and salts, thus unceasingly storing itself with increased fertilizing power.

Such being the actual properties of peat charcoal, may we not assume that it is a "*disinfectant,*" if any thing can be! Being perfectly pure itself, it seeks for and draws from the atmosphere around all impurities. It becomes the recipent for that noxiousness which, no one will doubt, acts with evil upon us, and will not yield it again until it is itself destroyed.

If *infection* exist, where there is no perceptible odor, peat charcoal may not be a disinfectant. On the other hand, if we know that *infection* does exist where noxious odors are present, and that the withdrawal of those odors from the atmosphere gives health, I may perhaps assume that so far, at least, *peat charcoal is a disinfectant as well as a deodorizer.*

JASPER W. ROGERS.

Farmer's Herald, (Eng.) September, 1850.

STATE VALUATION. Abstract of the Return of Assessors of the State of Massachusetts, made in accordance with the State Valuation Law, passed at the last session of the Legislature, prepared by the State Valuation Committee:

Number of Polls, rateable, 20 years old and upwards,	232,964
Number of Male Polls not taxed nor supported by the town,	9341
Number of Male Polls supported by the town	1855
Number of Dwelling Houses	131,041
Number of Shops within or adjoining to dwelling houses	7656
Number of other Shops	18,028
Number of Distil-houses	43
Number of Breweries	19
Number of Tan-houses	3-8
Number of Warehouses and Stores	5312
Number of Ropewalks	71
Number of Grist Mills	718
Number of Carding Machines, with their buildings	330
Number of Fulling Mills	99
Number of Saw Mills	1605
Number of Small Arm Manufactories, with their their buildings	16
Number of Slitting Mills and Nail Machines	136
Number of Cotton Factories	337
Number of Spindles in the same	1,220,752
Number of Looms in the same	32,539
Number of Woollen Factories	191
Number of Spindles in the same	208,848
Number of Looms in the same	4943
Number of Linen Factories	9
Number of Spindles in the same	3984
Number of Looms in the same	81
Number of Establishments for Printing Silks and Calicoes	18
Number of Bleacheries	23
Number of Paper Mills	114
Number of other Mills	[illegible]
Number of Iron Works and Furnaces	208
Number of Oil Factories of all kinds	64
Number of Glass Factories	8
Number of Card Factories	47
Number of Barns	74,675
Number of Superficial Feet of Salt Works	5,3[illegible]8,587
Number of all other Works, Buildings, and Edifices, of twenty dollars value and upwards	25,637
Number of Superficial Feet of Wharf	14,834,350
Number of Tons of Vessels and Small Craft, of 5 tons burthen and upwards	628,770
Number of Ounces of Plate, of all kinds exceeding twenty dollars in value	225,813
Number of Acres of Tillage Land, including Orchards Tilled	300,269
Number of Bushels of Wheat	28,487
Number of Bushels of Rye	441,208
Number of Bushels of Oats	1,210,238
Number of Bushels of Indian Corn	2,295,856
Number of Bushels of Barley raised on the said tillage land by the year	117,441
Number of Pounds of Hops	150,655
Number of Tons of Broom Corn	1291
Number of Acres of English and Upland Mowing, including orcharding mowed	528,025
Number of Tons of Hay, the yearly produce of the same	483,228
Number of Acres of Salt Marsh	40,[illegible]
Number of Tons of Hay, the yearly produce of the same	33,575
Number of Acres of Fresh Meadow	180,490
Number of Tons of Hay, the yearly produce of the same	133,621
Number of Acres of Pasturage, including the orcharding pastured	1,311,210
Number of Cows the same will keep with the after-feed of the whole farm	27[illegible],301
Number of Cow Rights	2552
Number of Acres of Unimproved Land	715,294
Number of Acres of Land Unimprovable	257,929
Number of Acres of Land owned by the Town or other proprietary	36,532
Number of Acres of Land used for roads	98,539
Number of Acres of Land covered with water	169,117
Number of Horses, one year old and upwards	74,060
Number of Mules and Asses, one year old and upwards	114
Number of Oxen, four years old and upwards	49,986
Number of Cows, three years old and upwards	152,911
Number of Steers and Heifers, one year old and upwards	96,703
Number of Sheep, six months old and upwards	179,537
Number of Swine, six months old and upwards	74,041

The Valuation Committee adjourned on Wednesday, to Wednesday next. [Atlas.

CALIFORNIA AND RUSSIAN GOLD. According to the last accounts received from the United States, the quantity of gold which had been received from California amounted to rather more than 25,000,000 dollars, or £2,000,000. It would be a moderate calculation to say, that the gold which had been exported to China, to the South Sea Islands, to Australia, and to all other places, and that which remained on hand at San Francisco on the 1st of July, was equal to one-fifth of what had been actually received in the United States, which would make the entire production of gold in California £6,000,000 in little more than eighteen months; and knowing how scant the population was during the earlier part of the period compared with the latter part, the least proportion of that sum that we can suppose to have been produced during the last entire year is £4,500,000. The last year for which we have authentic official accounts of the production of Siberia and the Ural Mountains is 1846. For seven years prior, the production had been rapidly increasing. From 1840 it had risen from 585 poods to 1,725 poods in 1846. Since then we have no reason to believe that the production has not been fully maintained. But as there is a duty of 20 to 25 per cent. levied by the Government on the produce, it is well known that the actual quantity obtained considerably exceeds the official quantity returned. The calculation which has always been made on this score is, that the real quantity is at least 20 per cent. larger than the declared quantity. At this rate, the value of the gold produced in Russia in 1846 was £4,232,809. Therefore, between California and Russia, the two comparatively new sources of supply, we cannot estimate the present annual produce of gold at less than £8,500,000. How long this rate of production will continue, is as yet a very doubtful question. [London Economist.

GRAFTING THE GRAPE. An experiment proving very [illegible] the Isabella [illegible] roots of wild varieties. Pieces of root a foot and a half long are then grafted in the common way, and the scions are buried in the soil so as to have the junction fairly below the surface. They grow well and have borne the season they were grafted.

MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN.

William Buckminster, Editor.

SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 16, 1850.

☞ *We have returned to our old office in Quincy Hall, where subscribers and friends will please find us ready to attend to them as usual. Our neighbors also, Ruggles, Nourse, Mason & Co., have moved back to the Rotunda.*

CATTLE FAIR AT FRAMINGHAM.

The Committee of Arrangements, chosen on Thursday, last week, have procured of Col. Wm Hastings the use of a field near his dwelling house where all who choose may bring their cattle for sale or exchange, free of expense, and an auctioneer also will be provided for them, if they choose to sell at auction.

The day of the Fair is Tuesday next, Nov. 19th. to commence at ten o'clock A. M. The Committee is desirous that all who have pairs of horses for farm work should bring them for exhibition.

No fund has been raised for premiums, but an individual member of the company has deposited twenty dollars to be distributed by the Committee of Arrangements among those five farmers who may present on that day the handsomest and best pairs of oxen.

EXHIBITION OF FOWLS.

For three days the flats on the Common have been thronged with visitors, and Mr. Wright's enormous tent has sheltered a multitude of the admirers of the feathered tribe.

The visitors were of both sexes, and of all ages, from one to eighty years—and the birds were from all nations under the sun. Geese, Turkies, Eagles and Pheasants were to be seen in various places under the tent, and as to what is called poultry, there were very numerous varieties, from the largest of the Chinese Shanghae to the little Bantam that struts and crows when his bill is but a finger's length from the turf he stands on.

There were thousands of birds to be seen in handsome cages, all seeming as happy as corn and water could make them, and all seemed desirous of being noticed by the visitors, and such a crowing is not often heard in Boston even among crazy politicians.

The Committee of Arrangements spared no expense in making provision for a broad shelter, and for convenient avenues to the long ranges of cages. Several thousands of boards were laid down on the damp ground to add comfort to the visitors, and no admission fee was demanded of the ladies.

The small sum of ninepence collected of male visitors proved sufficient to pay the principal part of the expense.

THE ELECTION.

"No one knows who will be Governor till after election." This is an old saw but is as true now as most of the aphorisms of modern days.

A great many votes have been thrown, and a vast many voters have shown that they acted without influence from any high powers who had no legal right to control them. A secret ballot will not be seriously called for at a future election, for multitudes are not afraid to own they voted for candidates whom they used to oppose—that they formed coalitions of a most heterogeneous character, and went hand in hand with their old political opponents.

It is ascertained that a majority of the Senate is with the opposition to the present State government, and there is a probability that the whigs have lost the House, but this cannot be ascertained at present for the towns have still a right to choose Representatives.

The present governor is not chosen by the people, and there appear to be but three members of Congress chosen—that is, a whig in Suffolk, and in the eighth and ninth districts where Mr. Mann and Mr. Fowler are chosen by the aid of Free Soilers and Democrats.

Whigs are elected for Senators in Suffolk, Hampshire, Barnstable, and in Nantucket and Dukes. But in Middlesex, Worcester, Norfolk, Plymouth, and Franklin the coalition parties have elected Senators, and probably in Essex also. Berkshire is close, and there is no choice in Hampden.

As to members of Congress there must be a plurality law passed in Massachusetts or we shall go unrepresented in that body.

☞ The Exhibition of Fowls this week has been very successful. The Secretary tells us that more than twelve thousand fowls were shown in the tent. Thousands of visitors were there and the receipts will exceed six hundred dollars. The variety, the number and the quality of the poultry far surpassed any previous show in this country.

☞ Late in the afternoon of the last day of the Poultry Show a wag of a boy brought in an owl in a portion of a hollow tree for his house. We could n't tell which was the happier, the boy or the owl! They were probably both of the "native breed."

New York Election. The contest has been very close in the populous State of New York. By the last advices, Washington Hunt, the Whig candidate for Governor, is reported as elected by only three hundred and thirty-four majority. Both branches of the legislature are Whig.

☞ The weather for a number of days has been charming, and quite warm enough for the season. It is cheering to have so many days in succession without rain. Look out and secure the turnips before the ground freezes, for the middle of November has come.

☞ Boston Common looks sweetly these fair days. The little lake had the fountain open yesterday, and the water rose much higher than the sills of the State House, in a stream of about eight inches in diameter. Its fall in drops, made handsome waves throughout the surface.

☞ The art of cooking is well set forth in a small volume edited by Mrs. Putnam, who seems to have had considerable experience in the business. We advise all friends to call at Ticknor & Co.'s corner of Washington and School streets, and inquire for the book.

Delaware Election. The democracts have carried this State by a small majority.

Massachusetts Election. The Atlas gives the returns for Governor from the whole State, with the exception of the towns of Chilmark and Hanson, by which it appears that Governor Briggs falls short of an election some 6000 votes. Gov. Briggs has 56,836, Mr. Boutwell 35,891; Mr. Phillips, 27,734; scattering, 484. There is no hope for the Whigs. The House stands 171 for the Coalition, 168 Whigs, and no choice of 75.

The official vote of Boston is as follows: For Gov. Briggs, 5,969; Mr. Boutwell, 1,907; Mr. Phillips, 1,076; scattering, 14.

Nashville Convention. On the second day of this Convention (Wednesday) seven delegates were admitted from Georgia; nine from Mississippi; three from Florida, and two from South Carolina.

Resolutions from Alabama were admitted of the most ultra character, denouncing the compromise, and declaring the right of secession inalienable; also recommending a Southern Convention to take measures for redress, etc. Resolutions were likewise submitted from Florida. They were all referred to a committee. About 60 delegates present.

The Convention does not cause any excitement, and the proceedings were tempered by good feeling.

A second address will be issued, which, it is said, cannot fail to obtain the approbation of all rational men, both at the North and the South.

There is not the least prospect of the Union being dissolved. The Committee on the Alabama Address are now about making their Report. A warm discussion is expected this afternoon.

A Mother with six Bare-footed Children. A mother with six bare-footed children attracted attention this morning in State street, near Congress. The little children were shivering with the cold, and their feet seemed almost frozen. The mother was dressed in deep mourning and her appearance afforded evidence of respectability allied with deep misery and affliction. She was from Nova Scotia, and has been in the city since Friday last. Her destination is Philadelphia, where she has friends. A number of humane gentlemen, seeing the deplorable condition of this little family, immediately subscribed a purse of $15 or $20 for their relief, and when we left them, they were in Morse's telegraph office, warming themselves beside a bright coal fire, and each of the little ones being measured for a pair of shoes.

We learn that Capt. John H. Richmond, agent of the Stonington route to New York, has given the whole family a free pass to that city, an act in perfect consonance with that gentleman's proverbial generosity.—[Times, 11th.

United State Marshal at Boston. The Washington Republic indulges in some very significant language with regard to the conduct of Marshal Devens, who has permitted fugitive slaves to escape while warrants for their arrest were *in his hands*. It calls upon Mr. Devens for an explanation of his conduct, and intimates that no virtual nullification will be permitted in Massachusetts. The explanations of Mr. Devens are looked for, and should he fail to make such as are satisfactory, he may anticipate a removal from office, and the appointment in his place of some one who recognizes the majesty of the laws of the confederacy, and the necessity of preserving it in its full power.

Bridge at Rouse's Point. The bill authorizing the Vermont and Canada Railroad to construct a bridge across Lake Champlain at Rouse's Point, was passed to be engrossed in the Vermont Legislature, on Wednesday night. The bill was, before being passed, amended so as to authorize the Rutland road to go upon the Vermont and Canada, and avail itself of the advantages of the bridge. The New York Legislature is yet to decide the question of the bridge, on the part of the State of New York. [Traveller.

Another Bank.—It is stated that a charter will be applied for at the next session of the Legislature for a bank to be styled the Faneuil Hall Bank. Some of the heaviest provision dealers in Faneuil Hall Market have started the project, with a view of having the bank located over the market, or in the immediate vicinity. The capital is placed at $250,000, of which the sum of $150,000 has already been subscribed by persons doing business in the market. It is supposed a further sum of $50,000 will be taken there, making $200,000 subscribed in that building alone. [Journal.

Municipal Court. The following sentences were pronounced in this Court yesterday:—Charles Mullen, for larceny, one year in the state prison; Elizabeth Rogers, larceny, eighteen months in the house of correction: James Tobin, assault and battery, fined $25; Julia Sehan, robbery six months in the house of correction; Amos Capen and Matthew Coleman, for escaping from the house of correction—the former two months and the latter eight months additional servitude.

Essex Senators. The three vacancies in the Essex Senatorial delegation, to be filled by the Legislature, must, according to law, be filled from the six highest candidates. It so happens that five of these candidates are Whigs—so that, in spite of themselves, the opposition legislators will be compelled to choose *two* Whig Senators. [Mail.

Annapolis, Nov. 14th. The Maryland Reform Convention spent the whole day in electing clerks and secretaries, and completing the organization. They are all whigs but one.

Baltimore, Nov. 14th. The Brig Chalsworth belonging to the U. S. Brig Perry, taken on the coast of Africa charged with being engaged in the slave trade, arrived here this morning in charge of Lieut. Sheppard and the prize crew. It is thought some of her owners reside here.

Large Robbery.—Louisa Hawkins, a mulatto girl, 14 years old, in the employ of Robert Eli, toll collector at the New Hope Delaware Bridge at Lambertville, N. J., decamped on Tuesday of last week with $3,376 in ten dollar notes, and $22 in specie, with several trinkets, wearing apparel, &c.

Cincinnati, Nov. 14th. No sales of hogs. Three houses are packing on drovers account. Sales of hams from block at $5,80. Lard demanded, exceeds supply;—2000 kegs old No. 1 sold at 6 3-4.

The Planet Venus.—The planet Venus may now be seen, in a clear afternoon, with the naked eye. It is distinctly visible as early as 2 o'clock, and increases in brilliancy till sunset. The crescent form of Venus is now plainly shown by the smallest telescope.

Patents issued from the Patent Office for the week ending Nov. 12, 1850. Samuel S. Greene of Lowell, Mass., improvement in horse shoe machinery; Allen B. Wilson of Pittsfield, Mass., improvements in sawing machines.

Mr. Henry M. Packard, of Blanchard, Me., was killed instantly, on Monday last, by the breaking of a circular saw.—Upon the breaking of the saw, a piece of it struck the unfortunate man and literally severed his head from his body.

The Philadelphia Mint.—The following is a statement of the Gold coinage, at the Philadelphia Mint, from January 1st to October 31st, 1850. Gold coinage to September 30, 1850, $17,013,872 50; Silver coinage do $312,800 00; Gold coinage to October 31, $2,669,055 00; Silver do. $34,600 00—Total, $20,032,327 50.

Fire.—At Exeter, N. H., on Tuesday night, the Stone Mill, owned by Job Reynolds & Son, used for the manufacture of cotton goods, and running about 1500 spindles, was destroyed by fire. The concern cost from sixteen to twenty thousand dollars, three years since, and was insured at the American office, Providence, for $6000, and at the Ætna, Hartford, for $2000.

At Newton, on Monday, the Hon. Horace Mann voted the entire Whig ticket, save for member of Congress.—[Traveller.

A barn in Duxbury, belonging to Asa C. Delano, was entirely consumed by fire, with its contents, on Tuesday last. Loss about $500; no insurance.

Mercantile Library Association. The opening performances of the season before this institution took place last evening, and drew together a large and brilliant audience; and among many of the younger generation, we are glad to see intermingled some venerable forms long identified with all that is honorable to our city history. After a most impressive prayer by the Rev. Mr. Rogers, a most eloquent, appropriate and eminently practicable address was delivered by Mr. Hilliard, mostly without reference to his notes, and occupying an hour and a quarter in the delivery.

No meagre report could do justice to its beauty of language and felicity of illustration; to its eloquent and persuasive appeals to the young, and the sterling good sense and lofty moral insight, which characterized it throughout. The attention of the audience was never suffered to flag for a moment, and they manifested their admiration of many of the fine points by enthusiastic and prolonged applause. Mr. Hilliard's high reputation for scholarship and eloquence was fully sustained. We hope to see this address in print.

Mr. Pike's poem was an elegantly written production, eminently happy in its subject. *Independence* was the theme, and Mr. Pike has added to his reputation greatly by the finished manner in which he managed his heroics. Indeed, we have rarely listened to a public poetical performance which gave more evidence of a true poetic feeling, and we hear on all hands high praise awarded to the poet. He is a scholar, and a tasteful one too, who knows admirably how to manage that metre so difficult to write well. His choice of illustrations were all capital. The reference to Washington was particularly fine, and passages of great power and beauty were liberally scattered through his flowing lines. His elocution was excellent. [Transcript.

Convictions for Revolt. On Saturday, George Ruddington, Charles Nickerson, George Evans and Willliam Wilson, the second batch of the Shirley's crew, were convicted in the U. S. Circuit Court of an endeavor to create a revolt The circumstances of the affair were stated in our report of the case of Colter and others. John Wayland and Jas. Hall were acquitted. The defendants found guilty were recommended to mercy, and as they had already been imprisoned 41 days in jail, and as they did not appear to have been any preconcert to refuse duty at the time of their disobedience of orders, Judge Sprague sentenced them to ten days each in jail. Colter, Clements and Brown, convicted on Friday, were sentenced to 20 days each. The Court was adjourned to Tuesday. [Post.

Reverse of Fortune.—The Milwaukie Advertiser furnishes the following remarkable instance of the changes which sometimes occur in a man's lifetime. Congress, at its late session, created a new office in the Attorney General's Bereau—that of "Copying Clerk," with a salary of $2000, which was given by Mr. Crittenden to Ex-Chancellor Geo. M. Bibb, formerly a Senator of the U. S. from Kentucky, and for a short time Secretary of the Treasury under President Tyler.

How strange are the vicissitudes of life and the vascillations of fortune. Mr. Crittenden was a law student in the office of Judge Bibb, at a time when the latter had acquired high professional and political distinction. Judge Bibb, now, having served with eminent credit in many of the highest offices of the State and Nation, at an age, if we are not mistaken, above four score, finds himself in the office of clerk to his former pupil.

Cheap Postage. It is thought that the Postmaster General will recommend a material reduction of the rates of postage. The people have asked for it long enough; and we see no good reason why they should not have it, inasmuch as it is they, who will "foot the bills," in case the new system should not pay its way.

Washington, Nov. 11. The Republic today contains the official proclamation of a reciprocal treaty with the Hawaiian government, the ratification having been mutually exchanged between the two governments.

Hugh Waddell, of North Carolina, has been tendered and accepted the Havana consulship, vice Campbell resigned.

Rev. Dr Hawkes is Rector of Calvary Church, New York, and the parish have made to their minister a present of $15,000. In addition, they have rented and furnished for him a parsonage house, and insured his life to the amount of $10,000. His stated salary is $5000 per annum, besides. So we see it stated.

Mrs. Elizabeth Cormel, aged 105 years a native of New Hampshire, is living in Waldo county, Maine; and in Belmont, adjoining Belfast, John Donald lives at the age of 102 years.

Appointment. Major John Webber, Sen. of Roxbury, has been appointed a Justice of the Peace for Norfolk County, by the Governor and Council.

Miss Mary Pink, twenty years old, died in Baltimore on Wednesday, from the effects of burns which she received by putting hot bricks in bed with her, and which set the bed clothes on fire.

A correspondent of the New Englander says that Professor Longfellow has bought a farm at Stockbridge, and that Hawthorne has bought one at Lenox.

Police Court—Nov. 13. [Before Justice Merrill.] Dennis Murray, a hack-driver, was examined upon a charge of an attempt to rob a man named James H. Hammond, whom Dennis had taken with a friend of Hammond's from the La Grange House about the town in his vehicle, to see the fashions, about two o'clock in the morning. It appeared from the testimony, that after the parties had left a certain house on Chaglestown street, and when near the corner of Thatcher and Causeway streets, a struggle took place, in which the cabman and his friend, and Hammond and his friend were engaged; it appeared that 50 cents more than the amount received at the house for fare was demanded, and upon a refusal an attack was made upon the complainant, but whether the defendant was engaged in preventing the assaults of his associate, or was participating in the assaults, the complainant could not tell.

Officer A. S. Adams, testified that after the defendant was arrested, he confessed that he had received the full amount of his fare at the house on Charlestown street, and offered to give the complainant any amount if he would settle the matter.

The case was postponed and surety required for the appearance of Murray for a further examination in the sum of $1,500.

Andrew McMullen, was examined upon a charge of larceny of a quantity of rope and block from the brig Flora, about a week since while that vessel was lying at India wharf, which the defendant stated he had purchased of the first mate.

O. H. P Green, Esq., appeared for the defence, and contended that the property had not been sufficiently identified to require a further investigation. Surety was nevertheless required in the sum of $200 for the defendant's appearance at the December term of the Municipal Court.

John Collins was next called upon to answer to a charge of attempting to rob a man of his coat near Belmont street, while the garment was upon his person. From the evidence it appeared that no attempt at robbery had been made at all. The case was postponed.

Francis Paul, of South Boston, was brought up and examined upon a charge of stealing bread from the steps of a grocery store on the corner of B and Fourth streets, of which he was found guilty and fined $4 and costs; and was ordered to be committed to the House of Correction till the sum be paid.

Nathaniel Curtis, was complained of by officer Clapp, on a charge of setting fire and burning the barn of Lyman Chessman, in Randolph, Mass. For want of $2,000 surety for his appearance at this Court, at 11 A. M., to-day, he was committed.

Patrick Keefe, pleaded guilty of "bruising and evil treating" his better half. She appeared and stated to his Honor that she did not want nothing done to him provided he would keep his hands off of her. The repentant husband promised, and was therefore let off with a fine of $2 and costs, with an admonition, however, from his Honor that he would be arrested again if there was any more trouble. [Mail.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamer Atlantic, Capt. West, arrived at New York on Tuesday.

The Atlantic did not leave Liverpool until 3 o'clock in the afternoon of the 30th ult.

The Atlantic ran into a schooner on Monday night, about fifty miles south of Sandy Hook. It was not ascertained what damage had been sustained. The pilot boat W. J. Romer was left to render assistance.

Our English papers are to Wednesday, Oct. 30th, inclusive.

The Cambria arrived at Liverpool about 3 o'clock on the afternoon of Oct. 27th.

Rev. Dr. Ullathorne has been officially installed Roman Bishop at Birmingham. Rev. Dr. Newman preached the installation sermon.

In the cellars of Barclay, Perkins & Co., the large brewers of London, are 116 huge vats, containing beer ready for sale, the average of which contain 2000 barrels of 36 gallons each, and the largest 3400 barrels making about 232,000 barrels of beer always on hand.

It is said that among the claims, satisfaction for which was demanded by Lord Palmerston from the Portuguese Government, is one on behalf of Dr. Kally, for *two thousand eight hundred and seventy four pounds sterling*, for loss of practice as a physician, and for the burning of his house. Also one for Miss Rutherford for £124. The Portuguese Government objected to the payment of Dr. Kally's claim, as he was expelled from the island only for publicly preaching, and had he confined himself to his professional practice he would not have been interfered with.

Advices from Paris are that a division of Prussian troops had marched into the territory of Hesse Cassel on Saturday October 26. The Austro-Bavarian army was on the frontier, awaiting instructions from Vienna. Although these movements appeared to threaten a collision between Prussia and Austria, it was believed that nothing of the kind would occur pending the conference now holding at Warsaw by the Emperor of Russia, the Emperor of Austria, and Count Brandenburg on the part of Prussia, respecting the present critical state of affairs in Germany.

From France the advices are that in connection with the conspiracy at Lyons several warrants have been issued against persons of note, and that important papers have been seized.

Upon the Holstein question, the King of Prussia has expressed himself ready to do all that may not be incompatible with his own honor, and the interests of Germany.

The dissention which existed between Gen. d'Hautpoul, as Minister of War, and General Changarnier, as Commander-in-Chief, is not removed by the appointment of General Schramm to the vacant office, who insists that General Changarnier holds subordinate authority to himself as Minister, and that he will not recognise any decree that the commander-in-chief may issue, unless it first receives his approval. He has threatened a general officer with dismissal from the command of a garrison for having obeyed an order of the commander-in-chief, which had not first obtained his sanction as Minister of War.

Gen. Schramm and Gen. Changarnier are therefore no more likely to act together in a friendly manner than did Gen. C. and the late Minister (Gen. d'Hautpoul.) Gen. Changarnier has threatened to resign, but has been prevailed upon by his friends to wait until the Assembly meets.

The funds fell yesterday in consequence of the news received from Germany. The Five per Cents closing at 92f. 5c.; and Three per Cents at 57f.

From the London Standard of the evening of Oct. 29.

The unsettled state of affairs in Germany, and the extensive military movements now going on, are engaging a good deal of public attention, and the apprehension that matters may be pushed beyond the point of a pacific solution is to some extent gaining ground.

The ill effect upon our commercial relations with Germany, which arises from this insecurity, has been for some time manifested by the position of the rates of exchange with the North of Europe. It is evident, however, from the last advices received, that the crisis is rapidly approaching, and further advices are looked for with some anxiety.

The market for public securities has been rendered very heavy by an article on German affairs published by a morning contemporary. Consols for the account opened at 97, and gradually declined to 96 3-4, and for immediate delivery the price has ranged from 87 to 96 5-8; but at present the price has rather improved, being called 96 3-4 buyers.

The Three per Cents. Reduced have been sold at 96 1-8 6, and the Three-and-a Quarter per Cents. 98 7 3-4. Bank Stock 212 11 1-4. Exchequer bills, 65 68, and India Bonds 85 pm.

Hale-past Two.—Consols for Account 96 3-4 7-6.

Row in a Church. On Sunday, a disgraceful row occurred in the Presbyterian Church, on Frankford road, near Franklin street, while a clergyman from New York was preaching to the assembled audience. The church was until recently under the pastoral charge of the Rev. Mr. Lyons, and at the time referred to, the pulpit was supplied by the Rev. Mr. Blair, of New York.

During the delivery of the sermon, several of the congregation arose from their seats, and as they withdrew gave evidence of dissatisfaction by hisses and other expressions unbecoming the house of God. A portion of the other members interfered for the purpose of protecting the peace of the church, when a riotous disposition was manifested by a number of males and females.—The police being apprised of the affair, arrested John Stinson, Wm. Stockton and Thomas Marshall. The defendants were brought before Ald. Dare, yesterday, and were each held to bail in the sum of $500, to answer the charge of riotous conduct. Two females were also arrested on the same charge yesterday, and held to bail. [Philadelphia Ledger.

The Late Steamboat Explosion. Alice Green, the unfortunate female who was conveyed to the hospital on Friday, among the sufferers by the catastrophe on board the Telegraph, was released by death the next morning from the tortures she was enduring. The sole survivor of this family is a girl eight years of age who, contrary to the first report, escaped serious injury, and is now in good hands at New Castle. The other six sufferers remain at the Hospital, receiving all the attention that humanity can dictate. [Philadelphia Ledger, Monday.

Land Slide in St. James. A gentleman from the parish of St. James informs us that a few days ago a land slide occurred on the plantation of Gov. A. B. Roman, by which his beautiful garden,—perhaps the finest and most extensive in the state, and containing a large number of new exotics—was entirely swept away. We are told too that the banks are caving in at various points. The court house has been greatly damaged by crevasses in the neighborhood, and is now in quite a dilapidated condition.—[New Orleans Bee.

Negro Killed by his Master. We learn that a negro boy belonging to Mr. Robert Jones, of this county, was killed by his master on Friday night, 25th. The negro had been to town to witness the hanging, and being under the influence of liquor when he returned home, attacked his master with a knife, and succeeded in getting him down, when Mr. Jones drew a knife, and cut his throat. We suppose that nothing will be done with Mr. J. as it was entirely in self-defence. [Rutherford (Tenn.) Telegraph.

Election of Hunt. *New York*, 1 o'clock, P. M. The official returns are nearly all in and show a majority for Hunt of about 325. There is now no doubt of his election.

The State ticket is all democratic, with the exception of Hunt for governor.

Judge Wilde.—Resolutions of the Suffolk Bar, drawn up by Rufus Choate, passed on Saturday in reference to the retirement of Justice Wilde, of the Supreme Court:

Resolved, That the members of the Suffolk Bar have learned with profound regret, that the Hon. Samuel Sumner Wilde, late a Justice of the Supreme Judical Court of Massachusetts, has tendered his resignation of the seat on that Bench, which he has occupied so long, with so much distinction and so much usefulness.

Resolved, That the judicial labors of Mr. Justice Wilde, extending with scarcely the indulgence of an absolute vocation, over a period of more than 35 years, have been performed with admirable faithfulness, and with conspicuous ability; and that they have contributed in an eminent degree to settle and enrich the jurisprudence of the Commonwealth; to invest the supreme magistracy with respect, and the law with reverence; to establish justice; restrain crime; and ascertain, vindicate and assure the civil rights and liberties of the people.

Resolved, That in that review of his services, virtues, qualifications, and traits of personal and official character and mind to which the occasion naturally turns our thoughts, we appreciate and record with special admiration, his exact and deep knowledge of the common law of real property, the fruit of his earliest studies under our greatest teachers of that learning: his later mastery of the theory and practice of equity; the rapidity as well as soundness of his perception of legal truth: the fidelity, quickness, and capaciousness of his memory; the sagacity, firmness and kindness of heart, the habits of despatch, and the instantaneous command of the law both of evidence and of principles with which he presided over the trial by jury; his absolute and remarkable impartiality towards all the practisers before him, too just, and too manly for antipathies or favoritism; and to sum up all, his devotion to every duty of his office which seemed to gain strength to the last hour of his judicial life, and to which all his tastes, and all his enjoyments were kept ever subordinate.

Resolved, That we see him retire from our presence with emotions of filial love, sorrow, and esteem; that we recall with deepest sensibility the long series of his kindnesses by which our inexperience was assisted and our emulation of youthful distinction called forth; and that we would now convey to him with our whole hearts our most earnest wishes that his virtuous and venerable age may be prolonged and be happy; that it may be soothed by the retrospect of a life of great duties well done; by the enjoyment of that pure and judicial fame which follows unsought; by the assiduousness of kindred; by the amenities of letters; and the consolations of religious faith.

Resolved, That the Chairman and Secretary be reqested to communicate to him a copy of these resolutions, and of the proceedings of this meeting.

The Government Survey in Utah. St. Louis, 13th. Capt. Stansbury of the Topographical Engineers, and party arrived last evening. They left Fort Leavenworth in May to survey and explore by order of Government, the region of the Utah mountains from Fort Hall in Oregon to the valleys of the Great Salt Lake and Utah Lakes.

The parties were upwards of 12 months in making surveys, etc., and have returned in good health. The Mormons aided them all in their power, and are spoken of in high terms. Capt. S. left Salt Lake City on 21st August. At the outskirts of the towns the first train of Mormon emigrants was met, and afterwards he encountered daily trains.

All getting along finely. It is estimated that 1200 wagons will have reached the City of Salt Lake this season from the States.

The crops are good. The Sioux and Cheyenes Indians were seen in great numbers, but they were friendly. The Cheyens are at war with the Utahs and the Crows; and the Snake Indians with the Pawnees.

Capt. S. met J. Owens, sutler, at Fort Hall, whose train had been robbed by the Crows. Livingston's and King Cades' train were met at Fort Bridges on the 15th September.

The first U. S. mail arrived at Fort Bridges, on the 9th. The 2d was met on the 27th October near Ashe Hollow.

Capt. Sutter's train was met on the 27th, 35 miles from Fort Kearney, and Richards' train at the head of Little Blue on the 28th. A train was to have left Salt Lake City about the 10th of Sept., for the States.

Appointment at Amherst College. The Trustees at Amherst College have recently appointed Mr. George B. Jewett, of this city, Professor of the Latin and Modern Languages. We congratulate the friends of the Institution upon the acquisition. In this city, where Mr. Jewett has long been known, as an accomplished scholar and successful teacher, the opinion is universal that a more judicious course could not have been made. The ripe scholarship of this gentleman, and his generous ardor in the pursuit and communication of knowledge, united with refined manners, and a spirit amiable, open, and dignified, render him singularly qualified for the important station to which he has been invited. Although this appointment inflicts a serious loss upon our community at large, and makes a breach especially in our circle of letters which will not be easily filled, we cannot but feel the highest gratification at the gentleman's elevation to the distinguished honor, to which his talents and accomplishments entitle him.—[Lowell Courier.

Mrs. Partington's Advice. "Never get in debt!" said Mrs. Partington solemnly, and she raised her tea-spoon with an emphatic air and held it thus, as if from it were suspended the threads of a fine argument on economy, discernable to her eye alone, and she was watching an opportunity to make it tangible. "Never get in debt, no matter whether you are creditable or not; it is better to have a crust of bread and water, a herring or two, than the stalled ox cut up into rump steak and owe for it. Think of our neighbor, Mr. Smith, what a failin he had, and had all his goods and impertinences taken on a mean process—mean enough, heaven knows—and his poor wife reduced to starvation, shushon tea, and a calico gound, and he gone to California."—[Pathfinder.

One Hundred and Thirty Years Old. An American gentleman now in Paris, writing to this country says;—I had the pleasure a short time since of shaking hands with an old American sailor, who had been taken from England to Paris, by a doctor, to be presented to the Academy of Medicine as a specimen of the most astonishing longevity. The seamen, whose name is Wale, born in New York, on the 1st of October, 1720, was one of the companions of Capt. Cook, and followed him on board of the two ships Endeavor and Resolution, during the voyage of the celebrated traveller to the Tahitian shores. Wale was present at the murder of Capt. Cook, at Owyhee, and escaped death as if by a miracle."

Washington, Nov. 14.—Gen. Childs, of the U. S. Army, has left here for Florida, to assume the command of the Cordon Military Post, for the protection of the inhabitants against the Indians.

In the case of Chaplin, the Maryland Grand Jury presented seven indictments—three charging Chaplin with assault and battery with attempt to kill, two for larceny of Tomb's and Steven's slaves, and two for assisting the slaves to escape.

Accident. On Monday afternoon Mrs. Frances Jones, resident at the corner of Thorndike and Sixth streets, East Cambridge, was accidentally shot in the breast while taking a loaded gun from the hands of her young son.

The directors of the Salem and Lowell Railroad Co. have applied to the Supreme Court for the appointment of Commissioners to determine upon what terms they may enter upon and use the Essex Railroad.

Fatal. Mr. Currier Barnard, who was seriously hurt on the Fitchburg Railroad last Saturday, died at his residence in Charlestown. He was a native of Bridgewater, N. H., and leaves a widow and four children.

Railroad Accident.—At five o'clock, on Wednesday afternoon, a man, whose name was unknown, was struck in the back by the engine of the inward train at Newton, which was going at full speed, and knocked a considerable distance, fortunately without doing him any material injury. The man was drunk at the time, and paid no attention to the whistle of the engine.

MARRIAGES.

In this city, Nov. 7, by Rev A. P. Cleverly, Mr Luther Mason to Miss Angeline S. Kidder, both of Waltham.

Nov. 7, Mr Robert B. Williams to Miss Mary Ann Whitaker, both of Boston.

Nov 9, Mr William Hayden to Miss Mary Ann Sumner.

Nov. 10, Mr William S. Hall of New York, to Miss Susan T. Leman of Boston.

Nov. 11, Mr William Hart to Miss Isabella Mcduff.

Nov. 12, Mr Charles M'L. Wilkinson of Bath, Me., to Miss Sarah W. Clifford of Boston; Mr James Morton to Miss Fanny Ray.

Nov. 12, Mr Albert Fowler to Miss Hannah Murray, both of Boston.

Nov. 12, Charles Clarkson Goodhue of New York, to Sarah Chandler, daughter of James Parker, Esq.; Ephraim Ward, Jr., Esq., of Middleboro', to Miss Margaret R., daughter of the late P. H. Washburne, Esq., of Frankfort, Me.

Nov 14, by Rev Dr Sharp, Mr Emory Harris of Clinton, to Miss Eliz. A. Shepley of Boston.

In West Cambridge, Nov. 13, Mr Nathaniel Carr to Miss Mary Wasson, both of Boston.

In South Scituate, Nov. 10, by Rev Geo. Severance, Mr Seth E. Bartlett of Duxbury, to Miss Emeline A. Pratt of South S.

In Groton, Oct. 30, Mr Henry C. Corey of Boston, to Miss Mary J. Shepley of Groton.

In Charlestown, Nov. 10, Mr George W. Adams to Miss Elizabeth E. Chambers, both of C.

In Beverly, Nov. 7, Mr Charles T. Tilton of Boston, to Miss Mary Ann, daughter of Cotton Bennett, Esq.

In Amherst, Mr Joseph Grover of Dorchester, to Miss Margaret A. Hangs.

In Chatham, Nov. 7, Mr George C. Littlefield of Boston, to Miss Amanda Marion, daughter of Kimball Eldridge, Esq., of C.

DEATHS.

In this city, Nov. 8, Mrs Elizabeth, widow of Asa Tufts of Malden, and the last remaining grandchild of Thomas Parker, one of the early settlers of M.

Nov. 10, Margaret M., wife of Milton Gale, 35.

Nov. 11, Mr Joseph Jones, Jr., 58.

Nov. 12, very suddenly, Franklin A., son of the late Mr Franklin A. Wild, 5 yrs 10 mos.

Nov. 9, Edward N., youngest son of Samuel A Allen, 11 years.

In Charlestown, Nov. 13, Joseph Henry, son of Joseph E. Teel, 2 yrs 8 mos.

In Milton, Nov. 8, Miss Rebecca M. Beal, 19.

In East Lexington, Nov. 12, Miss Margaret A. Gammell, 32.

In Stoneham, Nov. 9, Miss Sally, daughter of Dea. Reuben Richardson, 45.

In Marshfield, Nov 8, Jedediah Little, 81.

In Easton, Nov. 9, of consumption, Mrs Hannah, wife of the late Reuben Harlow, 79 yrs 6 mos

In Tiverton, R. I., Nov. 5, Mrs Elizabeth, widow of the late Mr Pardon Cook, 92 yrs 4 mos 8 days.

In Hallowell, Martha Williams Whittier, wife of Simon C. Whittier, Esq., and daughter of Rev William Fuller.

In Concord, N. H., Nov. 9, Benjamin L. Thompson, Esq., formerly a merchant of Boston, 65.

At the Union Place Hotel, New York, on Friday, the authoress, Mrs Bell Martin, of Ireland. The deceased had but recently arrived in America, which she intended to traverse for the purpose of procuring material for a book.

In New York, Nov. 6, Surgeon Thomas B. Salter, U. S. Navy.

In San Francisco, California, at Dr Smith's Asylum, September 17, Miss Jennette McKensie, 23. The deceased was a passenger in the brig Ark, from Newburyport, Mass.

NUMBER OF DEATHS IN BOSTON, for the week ending Saturday noon, Nov. 9th, 59. Males, 31. Females, 28. Children under 5 years of age, 31.

Causes: Disease of bowels 1; do of brain 2; consumption 11; convulsions 6; cholera infantum 1; cancer 3; canker 1; croup 3; dropsy 1; do of brain 3; exhaustion 1; typhus fever 3; typhoid do 1; lung do 1; whooping cough 1; disease of heart 3; hemorrhage 1; infantile 4; disease of liver 1; marasmus 3; measles 1; old age 1; palsy 1; pleurisy 1; quinsy 1; small pox 1; teething 2.

The above includes 4 deaths at the City Institutions. Americans, 21; foreigners and children of foreigners, 38.

MINIATURE ALMANAC.

[For the week commencing November 17.]

Days of the Week.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon rises.	Length of Days.
Sunday.	6 53	4 37	4 7	9 44
Monday.	6 54	4 36	5 10	9 42
Tuesday.	6 55	4 35	6 16	9 40
Wednesday	6 57	4 35	rises	9 38
Thursday.	6 58	4 34	6 59	9 36
Friday.	6 59	4 33	7 48	9 34
Saturday.	7 0	4 32	8 52	9 32

REVIEW OF THE MARKETS.

ASHES—There is but little demand for either description; small parcels of Pots are selling at 6¼a6½c, and Pearls at 6c per lb, cash.

COAL—Several cargoes have arrived from the Provinces, mostly on contract, and the market is firm for this description; sales of Sydney at $6,50; and Pictou at 6,25 per chaldron, cash; Anthracite still comes in freely, and there is a good retail demand at $7 per ton, cash.

COFFEE—There has been but little doing the past week, as the stock is quite small; sales of 150 bags St. Domingo at 10½c per lb, 6 mos; Government is held at 13c per lb, 6 mos.

FISH—There has been a good demand for Codfish since our last, and prices are pretty well sustained; sales of Grand Bank at $2,50; Bay of Fundy, best, 1,75a1,83; Bank Queto 2,31¼a2,37½; Bay Chaleur $2; small 1,56¼a1,62½ per qtl, loose; Hake are plenty; sales of 600 qtls dry at $1.18; 1000 do green 1,06a1,12½; 2000 do at 1,06, closing dull at lowest quotations; Haddock 1.25, scarce; Pollock 1,33a1.50 per qtl, cash; Mackerel are firmer, as but few have arrived, and some advance has been realized; sales of No 1 at 9,50a9,75; No 2, 7,5 a7,75; No 3, 5,25a5,60; No 4, 4,37½ per bl, cash; 5a600 bls Halifax No 3 sold at 4,62½ per bl, in bond; sales of Alewives at 3,75 per bl, cash.

HAY—Sales of Eastern pressed at 9,50a10 per ton, cash; the arrivals have been very large, and there being but little demand for shipment, prices have declined.

HIDES—The market is firm and but few in first hands;—sales of 2000 Buenos Ayres dry, average 23 lbs, at 14½c; 860 do, average 33 lbs, 13c; 500 Southern 11½c; 6 0 do wet salted 5½c; 700 Mexican 11½c; 1000 do merchantable 12½c; 700 Western Kips salted 7c per lb, 6 mos.

HOPS—There are but few in the market; the sales are confined to small parcels at 15c per lb, cash, but the demand is rather improving.

LEATHER—There is a good demand for Sole, and sales are making freely at quoted prices.

LIME—There have not been many arrivals, but the demand is moderate; sales of Rockland at 70c per cask, cash.

METALS—Moderate sales of sheathing Copper at 20½a21c; English and American yellow sheathing Metal, 16a17c per lb, 6 mos; large sales of Zinc sheathing at 6½c per lb, 6 mos, that being now used as a substitute for sheathing Copper; Iron has not varied materially since our last; sales of 300 tons Scotch Pig, Glengarnock brand, at $20;—small lots of Gartsherrie from store at $22 per ton; 900 packs Russia Sheet, to arrive, at 11½c per lb, 6 mos; Nails are dull at 3½c per lb, 6 mos; there is rather more inquiry for Lead; sales of 3000 pigs Galena soft, at 4,85 per 100 lbs, cash; Tin has also been in more request; sales of 2500 slabs Straits, to go out of the market, at 18¼a18½c per lb, 6 mos.

MOLASSES—The stock is not large, but the demand is quite limited, and prices are hardly so firm; some parcels of Cuba sweet have been sold at 23a24c, and Cienfuegos Muscovado at 27a28c per gal, 6 mos; in distilling qualities there have been sales of 500 hhds Cuba sour at 31¼a2½c; 100 do inferior at 20c per gal, 6 mos.

OIL—Linseed continues firm with a good demand, and a farther advance in prices; sales of 1500 gals American at 77c; 10,000 do English at 78a80c, closing at the latter rate; 5000 do Dutch on private terms, part resold at 80c per gal, cash; Lard Oil is in good demand, and sells as fast as manufactured, No 1 at 62a65c, and extra at 72a75c; Olive in casks in moderate request at 95c per gal, 6 mos; Sperm is in fair demand, with sales of Winter unbleached at 1,25a1,27; do bleached 1,30a1,32; Spring and Fall 1,18a1,23; crude 1,26; Whale crude 53c; refined 64a65c per gal, cash.

PROVISIONS—The demand has been moderate, but the favorable accounts from the South, and from California, have given rather a firmer feeling to the market; sales of prime Pork at $9, dull; mess 11a11,50; clear 12a13,50; extra clear 14 per bl, 4 mos; there is a large supply of Beef, and Western Mess is selling at $10, and extra at 10,50;—Eastern 9a9,50; Boston packed mess $12 per bl, 4 mos;—Lard is in fair demand at 7¾a7½c; Hams 7a8c per lb, according to quality; there have been large arrivals of Butter, and good qualities are selling at 16c, and some choice dairies at 17a18c per lb, cash; Cheese is in moderate demand, without change in prices.

RICE—Sales to the trade in lots at 3¼a4c per lb, 6 mos.

SALT—Turks Island is in good demand from store at 2,25 per hhds, cash; Cadiz is held for advanced rates, but the sales are limited.

SUGAR—The demand has not been very active the past week, and prices are hardly so firm; the sales comprise 600 bxs Cuba brown and yellow at 6¼a7½c per lb, 6 mos; in Muscovadoes, there have been sales of 40 hhds common Cuba at 5½c; 75 do 6¼a6½c per lb, 6 mos.

TALLOW—There is not much demand at present; sales of rendered in small lots at 7½c per lb, cash.

WOOL—There has been a moderate demand for domestic fleece, and about 40,000 lbs have been sold at quoted rates; the finer grades are less inquired for than the coarse; in foreign, there have been sales of 100 bales Cordova at 26c per lb, 6 mos.

AUCTION SALES.

[On Tuesday.]

[BY HORATIO HARRIS & CO.]

Beef—50 bls Eastern mess, $6 12½ per bl, 4 mos.

Lard—12 bls Western, 7c per lb, cash.

Candles—20 bxs Adamantine, 19c per lb, cash.

[BY JOHN TYLER.]

Currants—10 casks Zante, 2½c per lb, cash.

Molasses—10 hhds Porto Rico, 25½c per gal, 4 mos.

Shot—166 bags, assorted sizes, $4 65, cash.

Sugar—20 hhds New Orleans, $6 25 a 6 27½ per 100 lbs, 4 mos.

Coffee—13 bags Mocha, damaged, 2½ a 10½c per lb, cash.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.

Boston, Nov. 15. The receipts of Flour continue to be large, but prices are pretty well sustained, as the Canal navigation will soon close, and receivers do not press their stocks on the market; sales of Genesee, common brands, at $5,25; fancy brands 5,37½a5,50, extra 5,75a6,25; Michigan and Ohio 4,81¼a4,87½; fancy brands Michigan, $5; Oswego 4,75 per bbl, cash; Southern is dull at 5a5,25 per bl, cash and 4 mos; Corn Meal is scarce, and the demand has improved; sales of 250 bls at 3,37½ per bl, cash; no Rye Flour of consequence in the market; last sales were at 3,37½ per bl, cash.

Grain—The Corn market is firm, as there has not much arrived, and the stock is considerably reduced; sales of white at 68a70c; mixed 72c; yellow 72a73c per bu, cash;—Oats are in fair demand; sales of Northern at 44c; Eastern 40a41c per bu, cash; the market is almost entirely bare of Rye.

New York, Nov. 12, 2 P. M. Flour, outside rates quoted yesterday are hardly maintained; sales this morning 12,500 bls at 4,62½a4,68¾ for com to straight State, the latter price only for the choice brands; 4,56¼a4,75 for mixed to favorite Michigan and good Ohio; and 4,87½a5,00 for pure Genesee; Corn meal is again in better request, and 150 bls Jersey sold at 3,09a3,12½; Rye is generally held at 83c, which has checked sales.

Evening. Sales of Flour show an active market, the transactions to-day reaching 17,000 bls, at prices indicated above; Canadian is in good demand, and about 4,000 bls sold at 4,62½a4,68¾, chiefly at the highest rate; Southern steady and firm; 500 bls were sold at 5a5,25 for good to choice brands; sales of Rye Flour reach 160 bls at 3,37½; no further sales of Meal; a good inquiry for Wheat, and the market closed at better rates; included in the sales are 3000 bu prime Genesee at 1.18; 2500 white Michigan on p t; 4000 mixed Canadian at $1,05; and 1000 very handsome do at 1,12½; Reports of other sales—Rye is moderately active at the improvement noticed; sales 2500 bu at about 83½;—Corn is steady, but the sales are limited by the small quantity offered; the transactions foot up 7000 bu at 70 a71 for mixed Western and weevily Southern.

Nov. 13. There is a good business doing in Flour, but the market is heavy; sales 10,500 bls at 4,62 for state, with small parcels at 4.65; Southern Flour firm, with sales of 200 bls; Rye Flour steady; sales 150 bls at 3,3 ¾; Meal quiet; Wheat firm; Rye held at 85c; Corn unchanged; sales 6000 bu at 70a71c for common Southern and good Western mixed; Oats firm.

Albany, Nov. 12. Flour—A steady demand for Flour with sales 2200 bls at 4,50a4,62½ for com to straight State, 4,81¼a5 for Genesee, 5a5 37½ for fancy do, and 5,37½a6,25 for extra do; Western, no sales; Buckwheat 1,62½a1,75.

Grain—Milling demand for Wheat good, and for prime samples of Genesee better prices are paid; sales 10,000 bu at 104 for Ohio, 112½ 114½ and 117c for Genesee. the highest figure for a very prime sample of Niagara Co.; Oats steady, with sales 22,000 bu at 39a40c; Corn is a shade better, with sales 2500 bu Westerd mixed at 69c; Barley is in good demand, and market firm; sales here and to arr 25,000 bu at 98, 99 and 100c for two rowed, and 100c for four-rowed.

BRIGHTON MARKET.

Thursday, November 14.

[Reported for the Ploughman, on Friday morning, at 10 o'clock.]

At Market 3250 Cattle of all kinds. About 750 unsold.

Prices. But few would command more than $5,50, at which price several lots of choice Cattle were sold discounting 36 per cent from their live weight. Good Ox Beef from $5,00 a $5,37½ Fair such as Cows and three year old Steers and thinner Ox Beef, from $4,00 a $4,75.—Inferior from $3,00 a $3,50 a $3,75. Store Cattle less in number, prices about the same.

Hides, green, $5,00.

Tallow, rough, $,75.

Sheep. Sheep and lambs, a less number. About 8500 sold more readily at a slight advance.

Swine. 800 in all. Prices at wholesale for Shoats, 4½ and 5½ for the average price.

Fat Hogs, 4½ All Swine slow of sale.

N. B. On the week of Thanksgiving the market day at *Brighton* will be on Wednesday.

CAMBRIDGE CATTLE MARKET.

Wednesday, November 14.

[Reported for the Boston Courier.]

At market 1429 Cattle; about 700 Beeves, and 729 Stores, consisting of Working Oxen, Cows and Calves, Yearlings, 2 and 3 years old.

Prices: Market Beef—Extra, $6 25 per cwt; first quality, $5 75; second quality, $5; third quality, $4 50.

Barrelling Cattle—$2 50, 3 a 4.

Hides $5 per cwt. Tallow $5 50 a 5 75.

Stores—Working Oxen, $54, 68, 80 a 100.

Cows and Calves—$17, 25, 30 a 38.

Yearlings—$7, 10 a 13; two years old, $11, 15 a 22;—three years old, $15, 20 a 28.

Sheep and Lambs—4135 at market. Prices: Extra $3, 5 a 7. By Lot—$1 50, 2 a 2 75. Nearly all sold.

Swine—9. Retail 5 a 6c.

Remarks: The market for cattle is a shade better than it has been the last four weeks.

95 cars came over the Fitchburg Railroad, and 56 over the Boston and Lowell Railroad, loaded with Cattle, Sheep, Horses, Swine and Fowls.

New York Cattle Market, Nov. 12. Upper Bull's Head—Offered, 1800 Beeves, (600 Southern, remainder from N. Y. State and the East) 70 Cows and Calves, and 6000 Sheep and Lambs; Beeves—Market inactive; good retailing quals brought 5,50a 7,50, or about the same prices that were current last week; left over about 100 head; Cows and Calves—Sales at from $25 to 32,50a47,50: all taken;—Sheep and Lambs—Fair demand; sales of Sheep 1.75 to 2,75a4,50; Lambs 1,25 to 2,5 a3,25; left over 500.

Hudson River Bull's Head, foot of Robinson street—Offered, 280 Beeves, (New York State and the West) 10 Cows and Calves, and 3000 Sheep and Lambs; Beeves sold at from 5,50a7; Cows and Calves brought from 25a45; Sheep brought from 1.25 to 2,50a3,25, as in quality, and Lambs at from $1 to 2a2, 5; all sold.

SALE OF STOCKS.

[AT AUCTION, BY STEPHEN BROWN & SONS.]

[On Wednesday.]

7 shares Old Colony RR 61.
2 do Connecticut River RR 80½.
12 do Mercantile Marine Ins Co 101½, div off.
4 do Suncook Manuf Co (par $250) 175.
1 do Boston Library 11.
5 do New England Bank 109¾.
40 do Merchants' Bank 109.

[On Thursday.]

15 shares	Boston and Maine RR	105
10 do	Ogdensburg RR	38
6 do	Sullivan RR	16
165 do	Vermont Central RR	33½
310 do	do	s 30 d 33½
50 do	Vermont and Mass RR	s 6 m 31½
34 do	Western RR	104½ a 104¾
50 do	do	s 6 m 104
3 do	Norfolk County RR	
20 do	Norwich and Worcester RR	s 5 d 59¾
25 do	Phila, Wilmington and Baltimore RR	30¾
1 do	Passumpsic RR	88
1 do	Boston and Lowell RR	116½
15 do	Boston and Prov RR	86
150 do	Edgeworth Co	7½
59 do	Essex Co	104½
100 do	East Boston Co	18¾
175 do	do	b 30 d 18¾
100 do	do	b 15 d 18¾
10 do	Bank of North America	10¼
2 do	Bank of Commerce	101¾
$2000	Norfolk County RR Bonds	58
$1100	Ogdensburg RR Bonds	95¼a 95¾

New Bedford Oil Market, Nov. 11. [For the week.] Sperm—There is a good demand, and a sale of 1700 bls has been made on p t; a sale of 300 bls Head Matter was made at 140c per gal; in Boston 330 bls Sperm sold at 123½c, and 115 bls Head Matter at 138c; in manufactured we hear of sales of 1000 gals unbleached Winter sperm at 121c, and 1000 gals do at 122c; Whale—There is some inquiry, but the transactions of the week have been light; we notice sales of 200 bls N. W. Coast at 52c; 100 bls at 52½c; and a few small parcels at 51a52c per gal; Whalebone—A small parcel of Polar sold at 41c, 30 days; and a parcel of N. W. Coast 37½c, 30 days.

[Retail Prices inside Quincy Market.]

PROVISIONS.

Butter, lump, lb.	20 @ 22	Hams, West., ℔ lb	8 @ 9
Do, tub, ℔ lb	14 @ 20	Lard, best, ℔ lb	@ 8
Cheese, new		Do, West. keg, ℔ lb	7 @ 8
Milk, ℔ lb	7 @ 9	Veal, ℔ lb	5 @ 10
Do, four meal	4 @ 6	Calves, whole	5 @ 7
Eggs, ℔ dozen	22 @	Lamb, ℔ lb	5 @ 8
Beef, fresh, lb	6 @ 12	Mutton, ℔ lb	5 @ 12
Do, salted, lb	7 @ 8	Sheep, whole, ℔ lb	4 @ 8
Do, smoked	9 @ 10	Chickens, ℔ lb	12 @ 15
Hogs, whole	5½ @ 6½	Turkeys, lb	14 @ 15
Pork, fresh, ℔ lb	8 @ 10	Pigeons, ℔ doz	1.50 @ 2 00
Do, salted, ℔ lb	8 @	Geese, Mon.	1.00 @ 1 50
Hams, Bost., ℔ lb	8 @ 9		

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, pk	20 @ 25	Onions, dz. bunh	25 @ 37
Cabbage, doz	@ 75	Beets, bush	@ 50
Mar Squashes	@ 2	Beans, ℔ bus	1.50 @ 1.75
Turnips, per bush	37 @ 40		

FRUIT.

Cranberries, bu	2.00 @ 2.50	Oranges, ℔ box	@ 5.00
Shellbarks, bu	1.25 @ 1 50	Lemons, ℔ box	@ 4.50
Apples, dried, lb	7 @ 8	Figs, ℔ lb	9 @ 10

[Wholesale Prices inside Quincy Market.]

BEEF, PORK, LARD, &c.

Mess Beef ℔ bl, cash price	10.00 @ 11.50	Ohio Mess	11.50 @ 12.00
Navy Mess, bl.	9.00 @ 9.50	Do Prime	9.00 @ 9.25
No 1 do	@ 8.00	Boston Lard, in bbls. ℔ lb	7½ @ 8
Pork, Boston, ex cl, ℔ bbl,	@ 16.00	Ohio do, do	@ 8
Boston clear	14.50 @ 15.00	Hams, Bos. lb	9 @
Ohio ex clear	14.00 @	Do, Ohio, lb	8 @ 8½
Do clear	13.50 @ 14 00	Tongues, ℔ bl	20.00 @ .0000

BUTTER, CHEESE AND EGGS.

Lump, 100 lbs	17 @ 20	Cheese, best, ton	6½ @
Tub, best, ℔ ton	13 @ 18	Do, common, ton	5 @ 6
Shipping, ℔ ton	7 @ 10	Eggs, ℔ 100 doz	00 @ 20

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.

Apples, ℔ bbl	1.50 @ 2.00	Onions, bushel	45 @ 50
Potatoes, ℔ bbl	1 50 @ 2.00	Pickles, ℔ bbl	9.00 @ 10.00
Beets, ℔ bbl	@ 1.25	Peppers, ℔ bbl	9 00 @ 10 00
Carrots, ℔ bbl	@ 1.25	Mangoes, ℔ bl.	9.00 @ 10 00

[Wholesale Prices.]

HIDES.

B Ayres, dry lb	13½ @ 14	African, ℔ lb.	12 @ 12½
Pernam, d. s. lb	@ 10	Calcutta Cow, g. salt. ea.	1.08 @ 1.27
Rio Grande, ℔ lb	13 @ 13½	Do. dry	85 @ 90
Slaughter gr'n, lb	5 @ 5½		

HAY.

Country, per 100 lbs	65 @ 70	Eastern pressed, ℔ ton, (cargo)	9.50 @ 10.00
		Straw, 100 lbs	00 @ 60

HOPS.

1st sort, 1849, lb	14 @ 15	1848, 2d sort	@

LEATHER.

Phil. best, ℔ lb	24 @ 25	Boston, red	14 @ 16
Do. country	20 @ 22	Do, slaughter	16 @ 17
Balt. city tan	23 @ 25	Sole, hemlock	17 @ 17½
Do, dry hide	18 @ 22	Do, heavy	@ 16

LIME.

Thomaston, ℔ cask	00 @ 70	L'Etang, St Geo, co. white l'p	@
Camden	00 @ 65	Do, first quality	@

WOOL.

Saxony fleece, lb	45 @ 50	Com, to ¼ blood	32 @ 34
Do, prime	40 @ 42	Lambs, super	37 @ 40
Do, lambs	@	Do, 1st quality	32 @ 35
Am. full blood	40 @ 42	Do, 2d "	22 @ 27
Am. half blood	35 @ 37	Do, 3d "	15 @ 18

SEEDS.

Retail Prices.

Mustard, brown, ℔ bush	@ 3.00	Clover, white	@ 2
" white, "	3.00 @ 3.50	Lucerne, or French "	25 @ 30
Hemp, ℔ bush	2.00 @ 2.25	Timothy, Herds Grass ℔ bush	3.00 @ 3.50
Canary "	3 50 @ 4.50	Red Top, bush., Northern	@ 1.52
Flax, Foreign, ℔ bush	2.00 @ 2.50	" " " South'n.	75 @
" American "	@ 2.50	Orch'd Grass	@ 2.50
Clover, Nor'n, ℔ lb	12 @ 14	Seed Wheat, bu.	@ 2.50
South'n	8 @ 7	Winter Rye, "	1.00 @ 1.25

MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN.

William Buckminster, Editor.

SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 16, 1850.

☞ *We have returned to our old office in Quincy Hall, where subscribers and friends will please find us ready to attend to them as usual. Our neighbors also, Ruggles, Nourse, Mason & Co., have moved back to the Rotunda.*

CATTLE FAIR AT FRAMINGHAM.

The Committee of Arrangements, chosen on Thursday, last week, have procured of Col. Wm. Hastings the use of a field near his dwelling house where all who choose may bring their cattle for sale or exchange, free of expense, and an auctioneer also will be provided for them, if they choose to sell at auction.

The day of the Fair is Tuesday next, Nov. 19th. to commence at ten o'clock A. M. The Committee is desirous that all who have pairs of horses for farm work should bring them for exhibition.

No fund has been raised for premiums, but an individual member of the company has deposited twenty dollars to be distributed by the Committee of Arrangements among those five farmers who may present on that day the handsomest and best pairs of oxen.

EXHIBITION OF FOWLS.

For three days the flats on the Common have been thronged with visitors, and Mr. Wright's enormous tent has sheltered a multitude of the admirers of the feathered tribe.

The visitors were of both sexes, and of all ages, from one to eighty years—and the birds were from all nations under the sun. Geese, Turkies, Eagles and Pheasants were to be seen in various places under the tent, and as to what is called poultry, there were very numerous varieties, from the largest of the Chinese Shanghae to the little Bantam that struts and crows when his bill is but a finger's length from the turf he stands on.

There were thousands of birds to be seen in handsome cages, all seeming as happy as corn and water could make them, and all seemed desirous of being noticed by the visitors, and such a crowing is not often heard in Boston even among crazy politicians.

The Committee of Arrangements spared no expense in making provision for a broad shelter, and for convenient avenues to the long ranges of cages. Several thousands of boards were laid down on the damp ground to add comfort to the visitors, and no admission fee was demanded of the ladies.

The small sum of ninepence collected of male visitors proved sufficient to pay the principal part of the expense.

THE ELECTION.

"No one knows who will be Governor till after election." This is an old saw but is as true now as most of the aphorisms of modern days.

A great many votes have been thrown, and a vast many voters have shown that they acted without influence from any high powers who had no legal right to control them. A secret ballot will not be seriously called for at a future election, for multitudes are not afraid to own they voted for candidates whom they used to oppose—that they formed coalitions of a most heterogeneous character, and went hand in hand with their old political opponents.

It is ascertained that a majority of the Senate is with the opposition to the present State government, and there is a probability that the whigs have lost the House, but this cannot be ascertained at present for the towns have still a right to choose Representatives.

The present governor is not chosen by the people, and there appear to be but three members of Congress chosen—that is, a whig in Suffolk, and in the eighth and ninth districts where Mr. Mann and Mr. Fowler are chosen by the aid of Free Soilers and Democrats.

Whigs are elected for Senators in Suffolk, Hampshire, Barnstable, and in Nantucket and Dukes. But in Middlesex, Worcester, Norfolk, Plymouth, and Franklin the coalition parties have elected Senators, and probably in Essex also. Berkshire is close, and there is no choice in Hampden.

As to members of Congress there must be a plurality law passed in Massachusetts or we shall go unrepresented in that body.

☞ The Exhibition of Fowls this week has been very successful. The Secretary tells us that more than twelve thousand fowls were shown in the tent. Thousands of visitors were there and the receipts will exceed six hundred dollars. The variety, the number and the quality of the poultry far surpassed any previous show in this country.

☞ Late in the afternoon of the last day of the Poultry Show a wag of a boy brought in an owl in a portion of a hollow tree for his house. We could n't tell which was the happier, the boy or the owl! They were probably both of the "native breed."

New York Election. The contest has been very close in the populous State of New York. By the last advices, Washington Hunt, the Whig candidate for Governor, is reported as elected by only three hundred and thirty-four majority. Both branches of the legislature are Whig.

☞ The weather for a number of days has been charming, and quite warm enough for the season. It is cheering to have so many days in succession without rain. Look out and secure the turnips before the ground freezes, for the middle of November has come.

☞ Boston Common looks sweetly these fair days. The little lake had the fountain open yesterday, and the water rose much higher than the sills of the State House, in a stream of about eight inches in diameter. Its fall in drops, made handsome waves throughout the surface.

☞ The art of cooking is well set forth in a small volume edited by Mrs. Putnam, who seems to have had considerable experience in the business. We advise all friends to call at Ticknor & Co.'s corner of Washington and School streets, and inquire for the book.

Delaware Election. The democrats have carried this State by a small majority.

Massachusetts Election. The Atlas gives the returns for Governor from the whole State, with the exception of the towns of Chilmark and Hanson, by which it appears that Governor Briggs falls short of an election some 6000 votes. Gov. Briggs has 56,836, Mr. Boutwell 35,891; Mr. Phillips, 27,731; scattering, 484. There is no hope for the Whigs. The House stands 171 for the Coalition, 168 Whigs, and no choice of 75.

The official vote of Boston is as follows: For Gov. Briggs, 5,969; Mr. Boutwell, 1,907; Mr. Phillips, 1,076; scattering, 14.

Nashville Convention. On the second day of this Convention (Wednesday) seven delegates were admitted from Georgia; nine from Mississippi; three from Florida, and two from South Carolina.

Resolutions from Alabama were admitted of the most ultra character, denouncing the compromise, and declaring the right of secession inalienable; also recommending a Southern Convention to take measures for redress, etc. Resolutions were likewise submitted from Florida. They were all referred to a committee. About 60 delegates present.

The Convention does not cause any excitement, and the proceedings were tempered by good feeling.

A second address will be issued, which, it is said, cannot fail to obtain the approbation of all rational men, both at the North and the South.

There is not the least prospect of the Union being dissolved. The Committee on the Alabama Address are now about making their Report. A warm discussion is expected this afternoon.

A Mother with six Bare-footed Children. A mother with six bare-footed children attracted attention this morning in State street, near Congress. The little children were shivering with the cold, and their feet seemed almost frozen. The mother was dressed in deep mourning and her appearance afforded evidence of respectability allied with deep misery and affliction. She was from Nova Scotia, and has been in the city since Friday last. Her destination is Philadelphia, where she has friends. A number of humane gentlemen, seeing the deplorable condition of this little family, immediately subscribed a purse of $15 or $20 for their relief, and when we left them, they were in Morse's telegraph office, warming themselves beside a bright coal fire, and each of the little ones being measured for a pair of shoes.

We learn that Capt. John H. Richmond, agent of the Stonington route to New York, has given the whole family a free pass to that city, an act in perfect consonance with that gentleman's proverbial generosity.—[Times, 11th.

United State Marshal at Boston. The Washington Republic indulges in some very significant language with regard to the conduct of Marshal Devens, who has permitted fugitive slaves to escape while warrants for their arrest were in his hands. It calls upon Mr. Devens for an explanation of his conduct, and intimates that no virtual nullification will be permitted in Massachusetts. The explanations of Mr. Devens are looked for, and should he fail to make such as are satisfactory, he may anticipate a removal from office, and the appointment in his place of some one who recognizes the majesty of the laws of the confederacy, and the necessity of preserving it in its full power.

Bridge at Rouse's Point. The bill authorizing the Vermont and Canada Railroad to construct a bridge across Lake Champlain at Rouse's Point, was passed to be engrossed in the Vermont Legislature, on Wednesday night. The bill was, before being passed, amended so as to authorize the Rutland road to go upon the Vermont and Canada, and avail itself of the advantages of the bridge. The New York Legislature is yet to decide the question of the bridge, on the part of the State of New York. [Traveller.

Another Bank.—It is stated that a charter will be applied for at the next session of the Legislature for a bank to be styled the Faneuil Hall Bank. Some of the heaviest provision dealers in Faneuil Hall Market have started the project, with a view of having the bank located over the market, or in the immediate vicinity. The capital is placed at $250,000, of which the sum of $150,000 has already been subscribed by persons doing business in the market. It is supposed a further sum of $50,000 will be taken there, making $200,000 subscribed in that building alone. [Journal.

Municipal Court. The following sentences were pronounced in this Court yesterday:—Charles Mullen, for larceny, one year in the state prison; Elizabeth Rogers, larceny, eighteen months in the house of correction: James Tobin, assault and battery, fined $25; Julia Sehan, robbery six months in the house of correction; Amos Capen and Matthew Coleman, for escaping from the house of correction—the former two months and the latter eight months additional servitude.

Essex Senators. The three vacancies in the Essex Senatorial delegation, to be filled by the Legislature, must, according to law, be filled from the six highest candidates. It so happens that five of these candidates are Whigs—so that, in spite of themselves, the opposition legislators will be compelled to choose *two* Whig Senators. [Mail.

Annapolis, Nov. 14th. The Maryland Reform Convention spent the whole day in electing clerks and secretaries, and completing the organization. They are all whigs but one.

Baltimore, Nov. 14th. The Brig Chalsworth belonging to the U. S. Brig Perry, taken on the coast of Africa charged with being engaged in the slave trade, arrived here this morning in charge of Lieut. Sheppard and the prize crew. It is thought some of her owners reside here.

Large Robbery.—Louisa Hawkins, a mulatto girl, 14 years old, in the employ of Robert Eli, toll collector at the New Hope Delaware Bridge at Lambertville, N. J., decamped on Tuesday of last week with $3,376 in ten dollar notes, and $22 in specie, with several trinkets, wearing apparel, &c.

Cincinnati, Nov. 14th. No sales of hogs. Three houses are packing on drovers account. Sales of hams from block at $5,80. Lard demanded, exceeds supply;—2000 kegs old No. 1 sold at 6 3-4.

The Planet Venus.—The planet Venus may now be seen, in a clear afternoon, with the naked eye. It is distinctly visible as early as 2 o'clock, and increases in brilliancy till sunset. The crescent form of Venus is now plainly shown by the smallest telescope.

Patents issued from the Patent Office for the week ending Nov. 12, 1850. Samuel S. Greene of Lowell, Mass., improvement in horse shoe machinery; Allen B. Wilson of Pittsfield, Mass., improvements in sawing machines.

Mr. Henry M. Packard, of Blanchard, Me., was killed instantly, on Monday last, by the breaking of a circular saw.—Upon the breaking of the saw, a piece of it struck the unfortunate man and literally severed his head from his body.

The Philadelphia Mint.—The following is a statement of the Gold coinage, at the Philadelphia Mint, from January 1st to October 31st, 1850. Gold coinage to September 30, 1850, $17,013,872 50; Silver coinage do $312,800 00; Gold coinage to October 31, $2,669,055 00; Silver do. $34,600 00—Total, $20,032,327 50.

Fire.—At Exeter, N. H., on Tuesday night, the Stone Mill, owned by Job Reynolds & Son, used for the manufacture of cotton goods, and running about 1500 spindles, was destroyed by fire. The concern cost from sixteen to twenty thousand dollars, three years since, and was insured at the American office, Providence, for $6000, and at the Ætna, Hartford, for $2000.

At Newton, on Monday, the Hon. Horace Mann voted the entire Whig ticket, save for member of Congress.—[Traveller.

A barn in Duxbury, belonging to Asa C. Delano, was entirely consumed by fire, with its contents, on Tuesday last. Loss about $500; no insurance.

Mercantile Library Association. The opening performances of the season before this institution took place last evening, and drew together a large and brilliant audience; and among many of the younger generation, we are glad to see intermingled some venerable forms long identified with all that is honorable to our city history. After a most impressive prayer by the Rev. Mr. Rogers, a most eloquent, appropriate and eminently practicable address was delivered by Mr. Hilliard, mostly without reference to his notes, and occupying an hour and a quarter in the delivery.

No meagre report could do justice to its beauty of language and felicity of illustration; to its eloquent and persuasive appeals to the young, and the sterling good sense and lofty moral insight, which characterized it throughout. The attention of the audience was never suffered to flag for a moment, and they manifested their admiration of many of the fine points by enthusiastic and prolonged applause. Mr. Hilliard's high reputation for scholarship and eloquence was fully sustained. We hope to see this address in print.

Mr. Pike's poem was an elegantly written production, eminently happy in its subject. *Independence* was the theme, and Mr. Pike has added to his reputation greatly by the finished manner in which he managed his heroics. Indeed, we have rarely listened to a public poetical performance which gave more evidence of a true poetic feeling, and we hear on all hands high praise awarded to the poet. He is a scholar, and a tasteful one too, who knows admirably how to manage that metre so difficult to write well. His choice of illustrations were all capital. The reference to Washington was particularly fine, and passages of great power and beauty were liberally scattered through his flowing lines. His elocution was excellent. [Transcript.

Convictions for Revolt. On Saturday, George Ruddington, Charles Nickerson, George Evans and Willliam Wilson, the second batch of the Shirley's crew, were convicted in the U. S. Circuit Court of an endeavor to create a revolt. The circumstances of the affair were stated in our report of the case of Colter and others. John Wayland and Jas. Hall were acquitted. The defendants found guilty were recommended to mercy, and as they had already been imprisoned 41 days in jail, and as they did not appear to have been any preconcert to refuse duty at the time of their disobedience of orders, Judge Sprague sentenced them to ten days each in jail. Colter, Clements and Brown, convicted on Friday, were sentenced to 20 days each. The Court was adjourned to Tuesday. [Post.

Reverse of Fortune.—The Milwaukie Advertiser furnishes the following remarkable instance of the changes which sometimes occur in a man's lifetime. Congress, at its late session, created a new office in the Attorney General's Bereau—that of "Copying Clerk," with a salary of $2000, which was given by Mr. Crittenden to Ex-Chancellor Geo. M. Bibb, formerly a Senator of the U. S. from Kentucky, and for a short time Secretary of the Treasury under President Tyler.

How strange are the vicissitudes of life and the vascillations of fortune. Mr. Crittenden was a law student in the office of Judge Bibb, at a time when the latter had acquired high professional and political distinction. Judge Bibb, now, having served with eminent credit in many of the highest offices of the State and Nation, at an age, if we are not mistaken, above four score, finds himself in the office of clerk to his former pupil.

Cheap Postage. It is thought that the Postmaster General will recommend a material reduction of the rates of postage. The people have asked for it long enough; and we see no good reason why they should not have it, inasmuch as it is they, who will "foot the bills," in case the new system should not pay its way.

Washington, Nov. 11. The Republic today contains the official proclamation of a reciprocal treaty with the Hawaiian government, the ratification having been mutually exchanged between the two governments.

Hugh Waddell, of North Carolina, has been tendered and accepted the Havana consulship, vice Campbell resigned.

Rev. Dr. Hawkes is Rector of Calvary Church, New York, and the parish have made to their minister a present of $15,000. In addition, they have rented and furnished for him a parsonage house, and insured his life to the amount of $10,000. His stated salary is $5000 per annum, besides. So we see it stated.

Mrs. Elizabeth Cormel, aged 105 years a native of New Hampshire, is living in Waldo county, Maine; and in Belmont, adjoining Belfast, John Donald lives at the age of 102 years.

Appointment. Major John Webber, Sen. of Roxbury, has been appointed a Justice of the Peace for Norfolk County, by the Governor and Council.

Miss Mary Pink, twenty years old, died in Baltimore on Wednesday, from the effects of burns which she received by putting hot bricks in bed with her, and which set the bed clothes on fire.

A correspondent of the New Englander says that Professor Longfellow has bought a farm at Stockbridge, and that Hawthorne has bought one at Lenox.

Police Court—Nov. 13. [Before Justice Merrill.] Dennis Murray, a hack-driver, was examined upon a charge of an attempt to rob a man named James H. Hammond, whom Dennis had taken with a friend of Hammond's from the La Grange House about the town in his vehicle, to see the fashions, about two o'clock in the morning. It appeared from the testimony, that after the parties had left a certain house on Chaglestown street, and when near the corner of Thatcher and Causeway streets, a struggle took place, in which the cabman and his friend, and Hammond and his friend were engaged; it appeared that 50 cents more than the amount received at the house for fare was demanded, and upon a refusal an attack was made upon the complainant, but whether the defendant was engaged in preventing the assaults of his associate, or was participating in the assaults, the complainant could not tell.

Officer A. S. Adams, testified that after the defendant was arrested, he confessed that he had received the full amount of his fare at the house on Charlestown street, and offered to give the complainant any amount if he would settle the matter.

The case was postponed and surety required for the appearance of Murray for a further examination in the sum of $1,500.

Andrew McMullen, was examined upon a charge of larceny of a quantity of rope and block from the brig Flora, about a week since while that vessel was lying at India wharf, which the defendant stated he had purchased of the first mate.

O. H. P. Green, Esq., appeared for the defence, and contended that the property had not been sufficiently identified to require a further investigation. Surety was nevertheless required in the sum of $200 for the defendant's appearance at the December term of the Municipal Court.

John Collins was next called upon to answer to a charge of attempting to rob a man of his coat near Belmont street, while the garment was upon his person. From the evidence it appeared that no attempt at robbery had been made at all. The case was postponed.

Francis Paul, of South Boston, was brought up and examined upon a charge of stealing bread from the steps of a grocery store on the corner of B and Fourth streets, of which he was found guilty and fined $1 and costs; and was ordered to be committed to the House of Correction till the sum be paid.

Nathaniel Curtis, was complained of by officer Clapp, on a charge of setting fire and burning the barn of Lyman Chessman, in Randolph, Mass. For want of $2,000 surety for his appearance at this Court, at 11 A. M., to-day, he was committed.

Patrick Keefe, pleaded guilty of "bruising and evil treating" his better half. She appeared and stated to his Honor that she did not want nothing done to him provided he would keep his hands off of her. The repentant husband promised, and was therefore let off with a fine of $2 and costs, with an admonition, however, from his Honor that he would be arrested again if there was any more trouble. [Mail.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamer Atlantic, Capt. West, arrived at New York on Tuesday.

The Atlantic did not leave Liverpool until 3 o'clock in the afternoon of the 30th ult.

The Atlantic ran into a schooner on Monday night, about fifty miles south of Sandy Hook. It was not ascertained what damage had been sustained. The pilot boat W. J. Romer was left to render assistance.

Our English papers are to Wednesday, Oct. 30th, inclusive.

The Cambria arrived at Liverpool about 3 o'clock on the afternoon of Oct. 27th.

Rev. Dr. Ullathorne has been officially installed Roman Bishop at Birmingham. Rev. Dr. Newman preached the installation sermon.

In the cellars of Barclay, Perkins & Co., the large brewers of London, are 116 huge vats, containing beer ready for sale, the average of which contain 2000 barrels of 36 gallons each, and the largest 3400 barrels making about 232,000 barrels of beer always on hand.

It is said that among the claims, satisfaction for which was demanded by Lord Palmerston from the Portuguese Government, is one on behalf of Dr. Kally, for *two thousand eight hundred and seventy four pounds sterling*, for loss of practice as a physician, and for the burning of his house. Also one for Miss Rutherford for £124. The Portuguese Government objected to the payment of Dr. Kally's claim, as he was expelled from the island only for publicly preaching, and had he confined himself to his professional practice he would not have been interfered with.

Advices from Paris are that a division of Prussian troops had marched into the territory of Hesse Cassel on Saturday October 26. The Austro-Bavarian army was on the frontier, awaiting instructions from Vienna. Although these movements appeared to threaten a collision between Prussia and Austria, it was believed that nothing of the kind would occur pending the conference now holding at Warsaw by the Emperor of Russia, the Emperor of Austria, and Count Brandenburg on the part of Prussia, respecting the present critical state of affairs in Germany.

From France the advices are that in connection with the conspiracy at Lyons several warrants have been issued against persons of note, and that important papers have been seized.

Upon the Holstein question, the King of Prussia has expressed himself ready to do all that may not be incompatible with his own honor, and the interests of Germany.

The dissention which existed between Gen. d'Hautpoul, as Minister of War, and General Changarnier, as Commander-in-Chief, is not removed by the appointment of General Schramm to the vacant office, who insists that General Changarnier holds subordinate authority to himself as Minister, and that he will not recognise any decree that the commander-in-chief may issue, unless it first receives his approval. He has threatened a general officer with dismissal from the command of a garrison for having obeyed an order of the commander-in-chief, which had not first obtained his sanction as Minister of War.

Gen. Schramm and Gen. Changarnier are therefore no more likely to act together in a friendly manner than did Gen. C. and the late Minister (Gen. d'Hautpoul.) Gen. Changarnier has threatened to resign, but has been prevailed upon by his friends to wait until the Assembly meets.

The funds fell yesterday in consequence of the news received from Germany. The Five per Cents closing at 92f. 5c.; and Three per Cents at 57f.

From the London Standard of the evening of Oct. 29.

The unsettled state of affairs in Germany, and the extensive military movements now going on, are engaging a good deal of public attention, and the apprehension that matters may be pushed beyond the point of a pacific solution is to some extent gaining ground.

The ill effect upon our commercial relations with Germany, which arises from this insecurity, has been for some time manifested by the position of the rates of exchange with the North of Europe. It is evident, however, from the last advices received, that the crisis is rapidly approaching, and further advices are looked for with some anxiety.

The market for public securities has been rendered very heavy by an article on German affairs published by a morning contemporary. Consols for the account opened at 97, and gradually declined to 96 3-4, and for immediate delivery the price has ranged from 87 to 96 5-8; but at present the price has rather improved, being called 96 3-4 buyers.

The Three per Cents. Reduced have been sold at 96 1-8 6, and the Three-and-a Quarter per Cents. 98 7 3-4. Bank Stock 212 11 1-4. Exchequer bills, 65 68, and India Bonds 85 pm.

Half-past Two.—Consols for Account 96 3-4 7-6.

Row in a Church. On Sunday, a disgraceful row occurred in the Presbyterian Church, on Frankford road, near Franklin street, while a clergyman from New York was preaching to the assembled audience. The church was until recently under the pastoral charge of the Rev. Mr. Lyons, and at the time referred to, the pulpit was supplied by the Rev. Mr. Blair, of New York.

During the delivery of the sermon, several of the congregation arose from their seats, and as they withdrew gave evidence of dissatisfaction by hisses and other expressions unbecoming the house of God. A portion of the other members interfered for the purpose of protecting the peace of the church, when a riotous disposition was manifested by a number of males and females.—The police being apprised of the affair, arrested John Stinson, Wm. Stockton and Thomas Marshall. The defendants were brought before Ald. Dare, yesterday, and were each held to bail in the sum of $500, to answer the charge of riotous conduct. Two females were also arrested on the same charge yesterday, and held to bail. [Philadelphia Ledger.

The Late Steamboat Explosion. Alice Green, the unfortunate female who was conveyed to the hospital on Friday, among the sufferers by the catastrophe on board the Telegraph, was released by death the next morning from the tortures she was enduring. The sole survivor of this family is a girl eight years of age who, contrary to the first report, escaped serious injury, and is now in good hands at New Castle. The other six sufferers remain at the Hospital, receiving all the attention that humanity can dictate. [Philadelphia Ledger, Monday.

Land Slide in St. James. A gentleman from the parish of St. James informs us that a few days ago a land slide occurred on the plantation of Gov. A. B. Roman, by which his beautiful garden,—perhaps the finest and most extensive in the state, and containing a large number of new exotics—was entirely swept away. We are told too that the banks are caving in at various points. The court house has been greatly damaged by crevasses in the neighborhood, and is now in quite a dilapidated condition.—[New Orleans Bee.

Negro Killed by his Master. We learn that a negro boy belonging to Mr. Robert Jones, of this county, was killed by his master on Friday night, 25th. The negro had been to town to witness the hanging, and being under the influence of liquor when he returned home, attacked his master with a knife, and succeeded in getting him down, when Mr. Jones drew a knife, and cut his throat. We suppose that nothing will be done with Mr. J. as it was entirely in self-defence. [Rutherford (Tenn.) Telegraph.

Election of Hunt. *New York*, 1 o'clock, P. M. The official returns are nearly all in and show a majority for Hunt of about 325. There is now no doubt of his election.

The State ticket is all democratic, with the exception of Hunt for governor.

Judge Wilde.—Resolutions of the Suffolk Bar, drawn up by Rufus Choate, passed on Saturday in reference to the retirement of Justice Wilde, of the Supreme Court:

Resolved, That the members of the Suffolk Bar have learned with profound regret, that the Hon. Samuel Sumner Wilde, late a Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, has tendered his resignation of the seat on that Bench, which he has occupied so long, with so much distinction and so much usefulness.

Resolved, That the judicial labors of Mr. Justice Wilde, extending with scarcely the indulgence of an absolute vocation, over a period of more than 35 years, have been performed with admirable faithfulness, and with conspicuous ability; and that they have contributed in an eminent degree to settle and enrich the jurisprudence of the Commonwealth; to invest the supreme magistracy with respect, and the law with reverence; to establish justice; restrain crime; and ascertain, vindicate and assure the civil rights and liberties of the people.

Resolved, That in that review of his services, virtues, qualifications, and traits of personal and official character and mind to which the occasion naturally turns our thoughts, we appreciate and record with special admiration, his exact and deep knowledge of the common law of real property, the fruit of his earliest studies under our greatest teachers of that learning: his later mastery of the theory and practice of equity; the rapidity as well as soundness of his perception of legal truth: the fidelity, quickness, and capaciousness of his memory; the sagacity, firmness and kindness of heart, the habits of despatch, and the instantaneous command of the law both of evidence and of principles with which he presided over the trial by jury; his absolute and remarkable impartiality towards all the practisers before him, too just, and too manly for antipathies or favoritism; and to sum up all, his devotion to every duty of his office which seemed to gain strength to the last hour of his judicial life, and to which all his tastes, and all his enjoyments were kept ever subordinate.

Resolved, That we see him retire from our presence with emotions of filial love, sorrow, and esteem; that we recall with deepest sensibility the long series of his kindnesses by which our inexperience was assisted and our emulation of youthful distinction called forth; and that we would now convey to him with our whole hearts our most earnest wishes that his virtuous and venerable age may be prolonged and be happy; that it may be soothed by the retrospect of a life of great duties well done; by the enjoyment of that pure and judicial fame which follows unsought; by the assiduousness of kindred; by the amenities of letters; and the consolations of religious faith.

Resolved, That the Chairman and Secretary be reqested to communicate to him a copy of these resolutions, and of the proceedings of this meeting.

The Government Survey in Utah. St. Louis, 13th. Capt. Stansbury of the Topographical Engineers, and party arrived last evening. They left Fort Leavenworth in May to survey and explore by order of Government, the region of the Utah mountains from Fort Hall in Oregon to the valleys of the Great Salt Lake and Utah Lakes.

The parties were upwards of 12 months in making surveys, etc., and have returned in good health. The Mormons aided them all in their power, and are spoken of in high terms. Capt. S. left Salt Lake City on 21st August. At the outskirts of the towns the first train of Mormon emigrants was met, and afterwards he encountered daily trains.

All getting along finely. It is estimated that 1200 wagons will have reached the City of Salt Lake this season from the States.

The crops are good. The Sioux and Cheyenes Indians were seen in great numbers, but they were friendly. The Cheyens are at war with the Utahs and the Crows; and the Snake Indians with the Pawnees.

Capt. S. met J. Owens, sutler, at Fort Hall, whose train had been robbed by the Crows. Livingston's and King Cades' train were met at Fort Bridges on the 15th September.

The first U. S. mail arrived at Fort Bridges, on the 9th. The 2d was met on the 27th October near Ashe Hollow.

Capt. Sutter's train was met on the 27th, 35 miles from Fort Kearney, and Richards' train at the head of Little Blue on the 28th. A train was to have left Salt Lake City about the 10th of Sept., for the States.

Appointment at Amherst College. The Trustees at Amherst College have recently appointed Mr. George B. Jewett, of this city, Professor of the Latin and Modern Languages. We congratulate the friends of the Institution upon the acquisition. In this city, where Mr. Jewett has long been known, as an accomplished scholar and successful teacher, the opinion is universal that a more judicious course could not have been made. The ripe scholarship of this gentleman, and his generous ardor in the pursuit and communication of knowledge, united with refined manners, and a spirit amiable, open, and dignified, render him singularly qualified for the important station to which he has been invited. Although this appointment inflicts a serious loss upon our community at large, and makes a breach especially in our circle of letters which will not be easily filled, we cannot but feel the highest gratification at the gentleman's elevation to the distinguished honor, to which his talents and accomplishments entitle him.—[Lowell Courier.

Mrs. Partington's Advice. "Never get in debt!" said Mrs. Partington solemnly, and she raised her tea-spoon with an emphatic air and held it thus, as if from it were suspended the threads of a fine argument on economy, discernable to her eye alone, and she was watching an opportunity to make it tangible. "Never get in debt, no matter whether you are creditable or not; it is better to have a crust of bread and water, a herring or two, than the stalled ox cut up into rump steak and owe for it. Think of our neighbor, Mr. Smith, what a failin he had, and had all his goods and impertinences taken on a mean process—mean enough, heaven knows—and his poor wife reduced to starvation, shushon tea, and a calico gound, and he gone to California."—[Pathfinder.

One Hundred and Thirty Years Old. An American gentleman now in Paris, writing to this country says;—I had the pleasure a short time since of shaking hands with an old American sailor, who had been taken from England to Paris, by a doctor, to be presented to the Academy of Medicine as a specimen of the most astonishing longevity. The seamen, whose name is Wale, born in New York, on the 1st of October, 1720, was one of the companions of Capt. Cook, and followed him on board of the two ships Endeavor and Resolution, during the voyage of the celebrated traveller to the Tahitian shores. Wale was present at the murder of Capt. Cook, at Owyhee, and escaped death as if by a miracle."

Washington, Nov. 14.—Gen. Childs, of the U. S. Army, has left here for Florida, to assume the command of the Cordon Military Post, for the protection of the inhabitants against the Indians.

In the case of Chaplin, the Maryland Grand Jury presented seven indictments—three charging Chaplin with assault and battery with attempt to kill, two for larceny of Tomb's and Steven's slaves, and two for assisting the slaves to escape.

Accident. On Monday afternoon Mrs. Frances Jones, resident at the corner of Thorndike and Sixth streets, East Cambridge, was accidentally shot in the breast while taking a loaded gun from the hands of her young son.

The directors of the Salem and Lowell Railroad Co. have applied to the Supreme Court for the appointment of Commissioners to determine upon what terms they may enter upon and use the Essex Railroad.

Fatal. Mr. Currier Barnard, who was seriously hurt on the Fitchburg Railroad last Saturday, died at his residence in Charlestown. He was a native of Bridgewater, N. H., and leaves a widow and four children.

Railroad Accident.—At five o'clock, on Wednesday afternoon, a man, whose name was unknown, was struck in the back by the engine of the inward train at Newton, which was going at full speed, and knocked a considerable distance, fortunately without doing him any material injury. The man was drunk at the time, and paid no attention to the whistle of the engine.

MARRIAGES.

In this city, Nov. 7, by Rev A. P. Cleverly, Mr Luther Mason to Miss Angeline S. Kidder, both of Waltham.

Nov. 7, Mr Robert B. Williams to Miss Mary Ann Whitaker, both of Boston.

Nov 9, Mr William Hayden to Miss Mary Ann Sumner.

Nov. 10, Mr William S. Hall of New York, to Miss Susan T. Leman of Boston.

Nov. 11, Mr William Hart to Miss Isabella Mcduff.

Nov. 12, Mr Charles M'L. Wilkinson of Bath, Me, to Miss Sarah W. Clifford of Boston; Mr James Morton to Miss Fanny Ray.

Nov. 12, Mr Albert Fowler to Miss Hannah Murray, both of Boston.

Nov. 12, Charles Clarkson Goodhue of New York, to Sarah Chandler, daughter of James Parker, Esq.; Ephraim Ward, Jr., Esq., of Middleboro', to Miss Margaret R., daughter of the late P. H. Washburne, Esq., of Frankfort, Me.

Nov 14, by Rev Dr Sharp, Mr Emory Harris of Clinton, to Miss Eliz. A. Shepley of Boston.

In West Cambridge, Nov. 13, Mr Nathaniel Carr to Miss Mary Wasson, both of Boston.

In South Scituate, Nov. 10, by Rev Geo. Severance, Mr Seth E. Bartlett of Duxbury, to Miss Emeline A. Pratt of South S.

In Groton, Oct. 20, Mr Henry C. Corey of Boston, to Miss Mary J. Shepley of Groton.

In Charlestown, Nov. 10, Mr George W. Adams to Miss Elizabeth E. Chambers, both of C.

In Beverly, Nov. 7, Mr Charles T. Tilton of Boston, to Miss Mary Ann, daughter of Cotton Bennett, Esq.

In Amherst, Mr Joseph Grover of Dorchester, to Miss Margaret A. Bangs.

In Chatham, Nov. 7, Mr George C. Littlefield of Boston, to Miss Amanda Marion, daughter of Kimball Eldridge, Esq., of C.

DEATHS.

In this city, Nov. 8, Mrs Elizabeth, widow of Asa Tufts of Malden, and the last remaining grandchild of Thomas Parker, one of the early settlers of M.

Nov. 10, Margaret M., wife of Milton Gale, 35.

Nov. 11, Mr Joseph Jones, Jr., 33.

Nov. 12, very suddenly, Franklin A., son of the late Mr Franklin A. Wild, 5 yrs 10 mos.

Nov. 9, Edward N., youngest son of Samuel A Allen, 11 years.

In Charlestown, Nov. 13, Joseph Henry, son of Joseph E. Teel, 2 yrs 8 mos.

In Milton, Nov. 8, Miss Rebecca M. Beal, 19.

In East Lexington, Nov. 12, Miss Margaret A. Gammell, 32.

In Stoneham, Nov. 9, Miss Sally, daughter of Dea. Reuben Richardson, 45.

In Marshfield, Nov 8, Jedediah Little, 81.

In Easton, Nov. 9, of consumption, Mrs Hannah, wife of the late Reuben Harlow, 79 yrs 6 mos.

In Tiverton, R. I., Nov. 5, Mrs Elizabeth, widow of the late Mr Pardon Cook, 92 yrs 4 mos 8 days.

In Hallowell, Martha Williams Whittier, wife of Simon C. Whittier, Esq., and daughter of Rev William Fuller.

In Concord, N. H., Nov. 9, Benjamin L. Thompson, Esq., formerly a merchant of Boston, 65.

At the Union Place Hotel, New York, on Friday, the authoress, Mrs Bell Martin, of Ireland. The deceased had but recently arrived in America, which she intended to traverse for the purpose of procuring material for a book.

In New York, Nov. 6, Surgeon Thomas B. Salter, U. S. Navy.

In San Francisco, California, at Dr Smith's Asylum, September 17, Miss Jennette McKensie, 23. The deceased was a passenger in the brig Ark, from Newburyport, Mass.

NUMBER OF DEATHS IN BOSTON, for the week ending Saturday noon, Nov. 9th, 59. Males, 31. Females, 28. Children under 5 years of age, 31.

Causes: Disease of bowels 1; do of brain 2; consumption 11; convulsions 6; cholera infantum 1; cancer 3; canker 1; croup 3; dropsy 1; do of brain 3; exhaustion 1; typhus fever 3; typhoid do 1; lung do 1; whooping cough 1; disease of heart 3; hemorrhage 1; infantile 4; disease of liver 1; marasmus 3; measles 1; old age 1; palsy 1; pleurisy 1; quinsy 1; small pox 1; teething 2.

The above includes 4 deaths at the City Institutions. Americans, 21; foreigners and children of foreigners, 38.

MINIATURE ALMANAC.

[For the week commencing November 17.]

Days of the Week.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon rises.	Length of Days.
Sunday.	6 53	4 37	4 7	9 44
Monday.	6 54	4 36	5 10	9 42
Tuesday.	6 55	4 35	6 16	9 40
Wednesday	6 57	4 35	rises	9 38
Thursday.	6 58	4 34	6 59	9 36
Friday.	6 59	4 33	7 48	9 34
Saturday.	7 0	4 32	8 52	9 32

REVIEW OF THE MARKETS.

ASHES—There is but little demand for either description; small parcels of Pots are selling at 6¼a6½c, and Pearls at 6c per lb, cash.

COAL—Several cargoes have arrived from the Provinces, mostly on contract, and the market is firm for this description; sales of Sydney at $6,50; and Pictou at 6,25 per chaldron, cash; Anthracite still comes in freely, and there is a good retail demand at $7 per ton, cash.

COFFEE—There has been but little doing the past week, as the stock is quite small; sales of 150 bags St. Domingo at 10½c per lb, 6 mos; Government is held at 13c per lb, 6 mos.

FISH—There has been a good demand for Codfish since our last, and prices are pretty well sustained; sales of Grand Bank at $2,50; Bay of Fundy, best, 1,75a1,88; Bank Quero 2,31¼a2,37½; Bay Chaleur $2; small 1,56¼a1,62½ per qtl, loose; Hake are plenty; sales of 600 qtls dry at $1.18; 1000 do green 1,08a1,12½; 2000 do at 1,06, closing dull at lowest quotations; Haddock 1.25, scarce; Pollock 1,33a1.50 per qtl, cash; Mackerel are firmer, as but few have arrived, and some advance has been realized; sales of No 1 at 9,50a9,75; No 2, 7,5 a7,75; No 3, 5,25a5,60; No 4, 4,37½ per bl, cash; 5a600 bls Halifax No 3 sold at 4,62½ per bl, in bond; sales of Alewives at 3,75 per bl, cash.

HAY—Sales of Eastern pressed at 9,50a10 per ton, cash; the arrivals have been very large, and there being but little demand for shipment, prices have declined.

HIDES—The market is firm and but few in first hands;—sales of 2000 Buenos Ayres dry, average 23 lbs, at 14½c; 800 do, average 33 lbs, 13c; 500 Southern 11½c; 6 0 do wet salted 5½c; 700 Mexican 11½c; 1000 do merchantable 12½c; 700 Western Kips salted 7c per lb, 6 mos.

HOPS—There are but few in the market; the sales are confined to small parcels at 15c per lb, cash, but the demand is rather improving.

LEATHER—There is a good demand for Sole, and sales are making freely at quoted prices.

LIME—There have not been many arrivals, but the demand is moderate; sales of Rockland at 70c per cask, cash.

METALS—Moderate sales of sheathing Copper at 20½a21c; English and American yellow sheathing Metal, 16a17c per lb, 6 mos; large sales of Zinc sheathing at 6½c per lb, 6 mos, that being now used as a substitute for sheathing Copper; Iron has not varied materially since our last; sales of 300 tons Scotch Pig, Glengarnock brand, at $20;—small lots of Gartsherrie from store at $22 per ton; 900 packs Russia Sheet, to arrive, at 11½c per lb, 6 mos; Nails are dull at 3½c per lb, 6 mos; there is rather more inquiry for Lead; sales of 3000 pigs Galena soft, at 4,85 per 100 lbs, cash; Tin has also been in more request; sales of 2500 slabs Straits, to go out of the market, at 18½a18¾c per lb, 6 mos.

MOLASSES—The stock is not large, but the demand is quite limited, and prices are hardly so firm; some parcels of Cuba sweet have been sold at 23a24c, and Cienfuegos Muscovado at 27a28c per gal, 6 mos; in distilling qualities there have been sales of 500 hhds Cuba sour at 31½a2½c; 100 do inferior at 20c per gal, 6 mos.

OIL—Linseed continues firm with a good demand, and a farther advance in prices; sales of 1500 gals American at 77c; 10,000 do English at 78a80c, closing at the latter rate; 5000 do Dutch on private terms, part resold at 80c per gal, cash; Lard Oil is in good demand, and sells as fast as manufactured, No 1 at 62a65c, and extra at 72a75c; Olive in casks in moderate request at 95c per gal, 6 mos; Sperm is in fair demand, with sales of Winter unbleached at 1,25a1,27; do bleached 1,30a1,32; Spring and Fall 1,18a1,23; crude 1,26; Whale crude 53c; refined 64a65c per gal, cash.

PROVISIONS—The demand has been moderate, but the favorable accounts from the South, and from California, have given rather a firmer feeling to the market; sales of prime Pork at $9, dull; mess 11a11,50; clear 13a13,50; extra clear 14 per bl, 4 mos; there is a large supply of Beef, and Western Mess is selling at $10, and extra at 10,50;—Eastern 9a9,50; Boston packed mess $12 per bl, 4 mos;—Lard is in fair demand at 7¼a7½c; Hams 7a8c per lb, according to quality; there have been large arrivals of Butter, and good qualities are selling at 16c, and some choice dairies at 17a18c per lb, cash; Cheese is in moderate demand, without change in prices.

RICE—Sales to the trade in lots at 3¾a4c per lb, 6 mos.

SALT—Turks Island is in good demand from store at 2,25 per hhds, cash; Cadiz is held for advanced rates, but the sales are limited.

SUGAR—The demand has not been very active the past week, and prices are hardly so firm; the sales comprise 600 bxs Cuba brown and yellow at 6¾a7½c per lb, 6 mos; in Muscovades, there have been sales of 40 hhds common Cuba at 5½c; 75 do 6¼a6c per lb, 6 mos.

TALLOW—There is not much demand at present; sales of rendered in small lots at 7½c per lb, cash.

WOOL—There has been a moderate demand for domestic fleece, and about 40,000 lbs have been sold at quoted rates; the finer grades are less inquired for than the coarse; in foreign, there have been sales of 100 bales Cordova at 26c per lb, 6 mos.

AUCTION SALES.

[On Tuesday.]

[BY HORATIO HARRIS & CO.]

Beef—50 bls Eastern mess, $6 12½ per bl, 4 mos.
Lard—12 bls Western, 7c per lb, cash.
Candles—20 bxs Adamantine, 19c per lb, cash.

[BY JOHN TYLER.]

Currants—10 casks Zante, 2½c per lb, cash.
Molasses—10 hhds Porto Rico, 25½c per gal, 4 mos.
Shot—166 bags, assorted sizes, $4 65, cash.
Sugar—20 hhds New Orleans, $6 25 a 6 27½ per 100 lbs, 4 mos.
Coffee—13 bags Mocha, damaged, 2½ a 10½c per lb, cash.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.

Boston, Nov. 15. The receipts of Flour continue to be large, but prices are pretty well sustained, as the Canal navigation will soon close, and receivers do not press their stocks on the market; sales of Genesee, common brands, at $5,25; fancy brands 5,37½a5,50; extra 5,75a6,25; Michigan and Ohio 4,81½a4,87½; fancy brands Michigan, $5; Oswego 4,75 per bbl, cash; Southern is dull at 5a5,25 per bl, cash and 4 mos; Corn Meal is scarce, and the demand has improved; sales of 250 bls at 3.37½ per bl, cash; no Rye Flour of consequence in the market; last sales were at 3,37½ per bl, cash.

Grain—The Corn market is firm, as there has not much arrived, and the stock is considerably reduced; sales of white at 68a70c; mixed 72c; yellow 72a73c per bu, cash;—Oats are in fair demand; sales of Northern at 44c; Eastern 40a41c per bu, cash; the market is almost entirely bare of Rye.

New York, Nov. 12, 2 P. M. Flour, outside rates quoted yesterday are hardly maintained; sales this morning 12,500 bls at 4,62½a4,68¾ for com to straight State, the latter price only for the choice brands; 4,56¼a4,75 for mixed to favorite Michigan and good Ohio; and 4,87½a5,00 for pure Genesee; Corn meal is again in better request, and 150 bls Jersey sold at 3,09a3,12½; Rye is generally held at [illegible] which has checked sales.

Evening. Sales of Flour show an active market, the transactions to-day reaching 17,000 bls, at prices indicated above; Canadian is in good demand, and about 4,000 bls sold at 4,62½a4,68¾, chiefly at the highest rate; Southern steady and firm; 500 bls were sold at 5a5,25 for good to choice brands; sales of Rye Flour reach 100 bls at 3,37½; no further sales of Meal; a good inquiry for Wheat, and the market closed at better rates; included in the sales are 3000 bu prime Genesee at 1.18; 2500 white Michigan on p t.—4000 mixed Canadian at $1,05; and 1000 very handsome do at 1,12½; Reports of other sales—Rye is moderately active at the improvement noticed; sales 2500 bu at about 83½;—Corn is steady, but the sales are limited by the small quantity offered; the transactions foot up 7000 bu at 70 a71 for mixed Western and weevily Southern.

Nov. 13. There is a good business doing in Flour, but the market is heavy; sales 16,500 bls at 4,62 for state, with small parcels at 4,65; Southern Flour firm, with sales of 200 bls; Rye Flour steady; sales 150 bls at 3,3 ; Meal quiet; Wheat firm; Rye held at 85c; Corn unchanged; sales 6 00 bu at 70a71c for common Southern and good Western mixed; Oats firm.

Albany, Nov. 12. Flour—A steady demand for Flour with sales 2200 bls at 4,50a4,62½ for com to straight State, 4,81¼a5 for Genesee, 5a5 37½ for fancy do, and 5,37½a6,2 for extra do; Western, no sales; Buckwheat 1,62½a1,75.

Grain—Milling demand for Wheat good, and for prime samples of Genesee better prices are paid; sales 10,000 bu at 104 for Ohio, 112½, 114½ and 117c for Genesee, the highest figure for a very prime sample of Niagara Co.; Oats steady, with sales 22,000 bu at 39a40c; Corn is a shade better, with sales 2500 bu Westerd mixed at 69c; Barley is in good demand, and market firm; sales here and to arr 25,000 bu at 98, 99 and 100c for two rowed, and 100c for four-rowed.

BRIGHTON MARKET.

Thursday, November 14.

[Reported for the Ploughman, on Friday morning, at 10 o'clock.]

At Market 3250 Cattle of all kinds. About 750 unsold.

Prices. But few would command more than $5,50, at which price several lots of choice Cattle were sold discounting 36 per cent from their live weight. Good Ox Beef from $5,00 a $5,37½ Fair such as Cows and three year old Steers and thinner Ox Beef, from $4,00 a $4,75.—Inferior from $3.00 a $3,50 a $3,75. Store Cattle less in number, prices about the same.

Hides, green, $5,00.

Tallow, rough, $,75.

Sheep. Sheep and Lambs, a less number. About $5000 sold more readily at a slight advance.

Swine. 800 in all. Prices at wholesale for Shoats, 4½ and 5½ for the average price.

Fat Hogs, 4½. All Swine slow of sale.

N. B. On the week of Thanksgiving the market day at *Brighton* will be on Wednesday.

CAMBRIDGE CATTLE MARKET.

Wednesday, November 14.

[Reported for the Boston Courier.]

At market 1429 Cattle; about 700 Beeves, and 729 Stores, consisting of Working Oxen, Cows and Calves, Yearlings, 2 and 3 years old.

Prices: Market Beef—Extra, $6 25 per cwt; first quality, $5 75; second quality, $5; third quality, $4 50.

Barrelling Cattle—$2 50, 3 a 4.

Hides $5 per cwt. Tallow $5 50 a 5 75.

Stores—Working Oxen, $54, 68, 80 a 100.

Cows and Calves—$17, 25, 30 a 38.

Yearlings—$7, 10 a 13; two years old, $11, 15 a 22;—three years old. $15, 20 a 28.

Sheep and Lambs—4135 at market. Prices: Extra $3, 5 a 7. By Lot—$1 50, 2 a 2 75. Nearly all sold.

Swine—9. Retail 5 a 6c.

Remarks: The market for cattle is a shade better than it has been the last four weeks.

95 cars came over the Fitchburg Railroad, and 56 over the Boston and Lowell Railroad, loaded with Cattle, Sheep, Horses, Swine and Fowls.

New York Cattle Market, Nov. 12. Upper Bull's Head—Offered, 1800 Beeves, (600 Southern, remainder from N. Y. State and the East) 70 Cows and Calves, and 6000 Sheep and Lambs; Beeves—Market inactive; good retailing quals brought 5,50a 7,50, or about the same prices that were current last week; left over about 100 head; Cows and Calves—Sales at from $25 to 32,50a47,50: all taken;—Sheep and Lambs—Fair demand; sales of Sheep 1.75 to 2,75a4,50; Lambs 1,25 to 2,5 a3,25; left over 500.

Hudson River Bull's Head, foot of Robinson street—Offered, 280 Beeves, (New York State and the West) 60 Cows and Calves, and 3000 Sheep and Lambs; Beeves sold at from 5,50a7; Cows and Calves brought from 25a45; Sheep brought from 1.25 to 2,50a3,25, as in quality, and Lambs at from $1 to 2a2, 5; all sold.

SALE OF STOCKS.

[AT AUCTION, BY STEPHEN BROWN & SONS.]

[On Wednesday.]

7 shares	Old Colony RR	61.
2 do	Connecticut River RR	80½.
12 do	Mercantile Marine Ins Co	101½, div off.
4 do	Suncook Manuf Co (par $250)	175.
1 do	Boston Library	11.
5 do	New England Bank	109¾.
40 do	Merchants' Bank	109.

[On Thursday.]

15 shares	Boston and Maine RR	105
10 do	Ogdensburg RR	38
6 do	Sullivan RR	16
165 do	Vermont Central RR	33½
310 do	do	s 30 d 33½
50 do	Vermont and Mass RR	s 6 m 31½
30 do	do	31½ a 31½
34 do	Western RR	104½ a 104½
50 do	do	s 6 m 104
3 do	Norfolk County RR	41
20 do	Norwich and Worcester RR	s 5 d 59½
25 do	Phila, Wilmington and Baltimore RR	30½
1 do	Passumpsic RR	83
1 do	Boston and Lowell RR	116½
15 do	Boston and Prov RR	86
150 do	Edgeworth Co	7½
59 do	Essex Co	104½
100 do	East Boston Co	18½
175 do	do	b 30 d 18½
100 do	do	b 15 d 18½
10 do	Bank of North America	101
2 do	Bank of Commerce	101½
$2000	Norfolk County RR Bonds	58
$1100	Ogdensburg RR Bonds	95½ a 95½

New Bedford Oil Market, Nov. 11. [For the week.] Sperm—There is a good demand, and a sale of 1700 bls has been made on p t; a sale of 300 bls Head Matter was made at 140c per gal; in Boston 330 bls Sperm sold at 123½c, and 115 bls Head Matter at 13?c; in manufactured we hear of sales of 1000 gals unbleached Winter Sperm at 121c, and 1000 gals do at 122c; Whale—There is some inquiry, but the transactions of the week have been light; we notice sales of 200 bls N. W. Coast at 52c; 100 bls at 52½c; and a few small parcels at 51a52c per gal; Whalebone—A small parcel of Polar sold at 41c, 30 days; and a parcel of N. W. Coast 37½c, 30 days.

[Retail Prices inside Quincy Market.]

PROVISIONS.

Butter, lump, lb	20 @22	Hams, West., ℔ lb	8 @ 9
Do, tub, ℔ lb	14 @20	Lard, best, ℔ lb	@ 8
Cheese, new		Do, West. keg, ℔ lb	7 @ 8
Milk, ℔ lb	7 @ 9	Veal, ℔ lb	5 @ 10
Do, four meal	4 @ 6	Calves, whole	5 @ 7
Eggs, ℔ dozen	22 @	Lamb, ℔ lb	5 @ 8
Beef, fresh, lb	6 @12	Mutton, ℔ lb	5 @12
Do, salted, lb	7 @ 8	Sheep, whole, ℔ lb	4 @ 8
Do, smoked	9 @10	Chickens, ℔ lb	12 @ 15
Hogs, whole	5½@ 6½	Turkeys, lb	14 @ 15
Pork, fresh, ℔ lb	8 @10	Pigeons, ℔ doz	1.50@2 00
Do, salted, ℔ lb	8 @	Geese, Mon	1.00@1 50
Hams, Bost., ℔ lb	@ 9		

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, pk	20@25	Onions, dz.bunb	25 @ 37
Cabbage, doz	@75	Beets, bush	@ 50
Mar Squashes	@ 2	Beans, ℔ bus	1.50 @1.75
Turnips, per bush	.37 @40		

FRUIT.

Cranberries, bu	2.00@2.50	Oranges, ℔ box	@5.00
Shellbarks, bu	1.25@1 50	Lemons, ℔ box	@4.50
Apples, dried, lb	7 @ 8	Figs, ℔ lb	9@ 10

[Wholesale Prices inside Quincy Market.]

BEEF, PORK, LARD, &c.

Mess Beef ℔ bl, cash price	10.00@11.50	Ohio Mess	11.50@ 12.00
Navy Mess, bl.	9.00@ 9.50	Do Prime	9.00@ 9.25
No 1 do.	@ 8.00	Boston Lard, in bbls, ℔ lb	7½@ 8
Pork, Boston, ex cl, ℔ bbl,	@16.00	Ohio do, do.	@ 8
Boston clear	14.50@15.00	Hams, Bos. lb	9 @
Ohio ex clear	14.00@	Do, Ohio, lb	8 @ 8½
Do clear	13.50@14 00	Tongues, ℔ bl	20.00@.0000

BUTTER, CHEESE AND EGGS.

Lump, 100 lbs	17 @20	Cheese, best, ton	6½@
Tub, best, ℔ ton	13 @18	Do, common, ton	5 @ 6
Shipping, ℔ ton	7 @10	Eggs, ℔ 100 doz	00 @ 20

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.

Apples, ℔ bbl	1.50@2.00	Onions, bushel	45@ 50
Potatoes, ℔ bbl	1 50@2.00	Pickles, ℔ bbl	9.00@10.00
Beets, ℔ bbl	@1.25	Peppers, ℔ bbl	9.00@10 00
Carrots, ℔ bbl	@1.25	Mangoes, ℔ bl	9.00@10 00

[Wholesale Prices.]

HIDES.

B Ayres, dry lb	13½@14	African, ℔ lb	12 @ 12½
Pernam, d. s. lb	@10	Calcutta Cow, g. salt. ea	1.00 @1.27
Rio Grande, ℔ lb	13@13½	Do. dry	85 @ 90
Slaughter gr'n, lb	5 @ 5½		

HAY.

Country, per 100 lbs	65 @70	Eastern pressed, ℔ ton, (cargo)	9.50@10.00
		Straw, 100 lbs	00@ 60

HOPS.

1st sort, 1849, lb	14@15	1848, 2d sort	@

LEATHER.

Phil. best, ℔ lb	24 @25	Boston, red	14 @16
Do. country	20 @22	Do, slaughter	16 @17
Balt. city tan	23 @25	Sole, hemlock	17 @17½
Do, dry hide	18 @22	Do, heavy	@16

LIME.

Thomaston, ℔ cask	00@70	L'Etang, St Geo, co. white l'p	@
Camden	00 @65	Do, first quality	@

WOOL.

Saxony fleece, lb	45 @50	Com, to ½ blood	32 @34
Do, prime	40 @42	Lambs, super	37 @40
Do, lambs	@	Do, 1st quality	32 @35
Am. full blood	40 @42	Do, 2d "	22 @27
Am. half blood	35 @37	Do, 3d "	15 @18

SEEDS.

Retail Prices.

Mustard, brown, ℔ bush	@3.00	Clover, white	@ 2
" white, "	3.00@3.50	Lucerne, or, French "	25@ 30
Hemp, ℔ bush	2.00@2.25	Timothy, Herds Grass ℔ bush	3.00@3.50
Canary "	3 50@4.50	Red Top, bush, Northern	@1.12
Flax, Foreign, ℔ bush	2.00@2.50	" " " South'n	75@
" American "	@2.50	Orch'd Grass	@2.50
Clover, Nor'n, ℔ lb	12@ 14	Seed Wheat, bu.	@2.50
South'n	8@ 7	Winter Rye, "	1.00@1.25

Constitutional Mee[ting] ... Boston and its vicinity, w... stitution of the United S... countenance a spirit of ... of the land, and to refer ... under those laws to the ... would regard with disfav... agitation of subjects whic... and harmony of the Uni... preservation of that Union ... every citizen, are requeste... their sentiments on the p... affairs at FANEUIL HA[LL] ... at 3 o'clock P. M.

☞ The above call ma... ture at the Merchants... Room and at the Counti... er. These papers alrea... ber of names of individu... acter in our city. Let e... an encouraging hand to...

Depression of the M... est. The following stat... carefully prepared and m... the number of hands di... Corporations in this cit... the decrease in the mo... present year:—

	Hands Disc.	Loom[s]
Suffolk Comp'y	210	
Massachusetts	260	
Prescott	184	
Hamilton	400	
Appleton	249	
Tremont	275	
Lawrence	380	
Lowell	245	
Boott	150	
	2378	

In addition to this, the ... ny has discharged since ... monthly pay at $1 per ... $6861 00—giving a to... monthly payments of th... $10,268 56. [Lowell C...

New-York, Wednes... pire City sailed at 3 o'c... 300 passengers.

The official returns o... nor are not yet all recei... said to be in doubt, alth... of Hunt is indicated.

Washington, Nov. ... new daily paper, by Fa... Constitution, to sustain ... spective of Whigs or ... issued.

Efforts were made at ... day, to remove the trial ... on account of the pr... Chaplin at the former ...

A note from a reporte... ceived, states that it ... trial of General Chapli... term, and he be liberat... tion was argued at leng...

From Havana. Ch... steamship Isabel, from ... with dates to the 7th in... ment intend to increase ... the commencement of ... coffee and tobacco the ... generally will be about ... exported, about 7 reals ... political news of intere... ed. The stock of sug... brown at 7 a 7 1 2 real... and white, 9 1-2 a 11. ... $18 for Portland. Sal... other descriptions of pr...

The house of McDo... near New Orleans, has ... his slaves, assisted by ... gro says they took th... silver. There was a p... ing to $100,000 in the ... not taken. The idea ... will is ridiculed by th... McDonough, at the tim... the most distinguished ... city, as to the legality ...

Washington, Nov. ... to-day notices the ... from Boston, in co... from the Boston pape... difficulty in executing ... and ye the warrants in ... not served, and we h... made to serve them. ... have a right to expect ... more satisfactory expl... prevented him from s...

Fugitives. Two ... Dartmouth College, ot... ed horns in the night ... of Hanover, and writs ... rest. The Court was ... ance, when the officer ... absconded, and escape... of the Court, and wer... Norwich bridge, tryin... after their trunks.

McDonough's will ... up by Jonathan Mon... most able lawyers in ... in despair. In Balt... heirs, in order to get ... lawyer to proceed to ... against the will, a ... found in a garret, wh... write, and who begge... called upon her.

The Boston Fug[itive] ... Union takes the grou... failure to enforce the ... the Crafts case was ... managed by the clai... Marshal. It says th... by the people, and it... of a Southern Centra... arrests of fugitives, ...

Visit of Milita[ry] ... military companies, ... "New York Light ... contemplation, a visi... erpool. For the pu... into execution, an ho... teered to give $5000 ... extent in defraying ... numbers one hundre... passage in one of C... Y. Evening Post.

Robbery at Be... of L. Porter & Co. ... open on Wednesda... eleven dollars in ch... ed by forcing the b...

Hadley & Co. ... Providence, R. I., ... knitting machine, w... minute, the inventi... and intended for ... Fair.

Illinois. The ... elected to Congress ... is refuted by telegra... Mr. Yates, the Wh... trict, will be the o... in the next Congre...

The Next Pres... tiser contradicts a... widely circulated ... that the last Whig ... gan passed resoluti... Winfield Scott, as ... ident in the canvass ...

The Supreme ... against the city o... a school teacher su... been fixed by the ... while the city gov... $700.

Constitutional Meeting. The citizens of Boston and its vicinity, who reverence the Constitution of the United States; who wish to discountenance a spirit of disobedience to the laws of the land, and to refer to all questions arising under those laws to the proper tribunals; who would regard with disfavor all further popular agitation of subjects which endanger the peace and harmony of the Union, and who deem the preservation of that Union the paramount duty of every citizen, are requested to meet and express their sentiments on the present posture of public affairs at FANEUIL HALL, on the 26th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

☞ The above call may be found for signature at the Merchants' Exchange Reading Room and at the Counting Room of the Courier. These papers already contain a large number of names of individuals of the highest character in our city. Let every good citizen put an encouraging hand to the work. [Courier.

Depression of the Manufacturing Interest. The following statistics, which have been carefully prepared and may be relied on, show the number of hands discharged from several Corporations in this city—looms stopped—and the decrease in the monthly payments in the present year:—

	Han's Disc.	Looms stopped.	Decrease of Monthly Payments.
Suffolk Comp'y	210	290	$28 9 70
Massachusetts	260	285	5859 00
Prescott	181	180	2591 40
Hamilton	409	240	4602 90
Appleton	249	338	4000 00
Tremont	275	278	4000 00
Lawrence	360	508	5000 00
Lowell	245	153	2962 76
Boott	150	120	2318 00
	2378	2.72	$33,404 56

In addition to this, the Machine Shop Company has discharged since 1848, 286 men, whose monthly pay at $1 per day would amount to $6864 00—giving a total falling off in the monthly payments of the several companies of $10,268 56. [Lowell Courier.

New-York, Wednesday evening. The Empire City sailed at 3 o'clock for Chagres, with 300 passengers.

The official returns of the election for Governor are not yet all received, and this may still be said to be in doubt, although thus far the election of Hunt is indicated.

Washington, Nov. 13. The prospectus of a new daily paper, by Farnham & Co, called the Constitution, to sustain the Union Party, irrespective of Whigs or Democrats, has been issued.

Efforts were made at Rockville, Md., yesterday, to remove the trial of Chaplin to Baltimore, on account of the prejudice existing against Chaplin at the former place.

A note from a reporter at Rockville, just received, states that it is highly probable, the trial of General Chaplin will continue till next term, and he be liberated on bail. The question was argued at length to-day.

From Havana. Charleston, Nov. 11. The steamship Isabel, from Havana, has just arrived with dates to the 7th inst. The Cuban Government intend to increase the rates of duties about the commencement of next year. On sugar, coffee and tobacco the increase on import duties generally will be about 1 1-2 per cent; on sugar exported, about 7 reals per box. There was no political news of interest when the Isabella sailed. The stock of sugar was limited; sales of brown at 7 a 7 1 2 reals; yellows, 7 3-4 a 8 1 4; and white, 9 1-2 a 11. Lard firm. Lumber, $18 for Portland. Sales of Rice at 10 1-1 reals; other descriptions of produce unchanged.

The house of McDonough, the millionaire, near New Orleans, has been robbed by one of his slaves, assisted by five white men. The negroes say they took three buckets of gold and silver. There was a package of notes amounting to $100,000 in the same room, which was not taken. The idea of breaking McDonough's will is ridiculed by the New Orleans papers. McDonough, at the time of writing it, consulted the most distinguished and learned counsel in the city, as to the legality of every clause of it.

Washington, Nov. 12th. The Republic of to-day notices the escape of Crafts and his wife from Boston, in connection with assurances from the Boston papers that there has been no difficulty in executing the Fugitive Slave Law, and yet the warrants in the Marshal's office were not served, and we hear of no attempt being made to serve them. It further says the public have a right to expect from the Marshal some more satisfactory explanation of the reasons that prevented him from serving the process.

Fugitives. Two young men—members of Dartmouth College, of the medical class—blowed horns in the night disturbing the good people of Hanover, and writs were issued for their arrest. The Court was waiting for their appearance, when the officer came in and said they had absconded, and escaped out of the jurisdiction of the Court, and were over on the other side of Norwich bridge, trying to get somebody to go after their trunks.

McDonough's will proves to have been drawn up by Jonathan Montgomery, Esq., one of the most able lawyers in the Union. The heirs are in despair. In Baltimore, in the search for heirs, in order to get a power of attorney for a lawyer to proceed to New Orleans, to engage against the will, a neice of McDonough was found in a garret, who could neither read nor write, and who begged of the messengers who called upon her.

The Boston Fugitive Slave Case. The Union takes the ground that there has been no failure to enforce the Fugitive Slave Law,—that the Crafts case was bunglingly and unskilfully managed by the claimants, as well as by the Marshal. It says that there was no resistance by the people, and it proposes the establishment of a Southern Central Committee, to manage the arrests of fugitives, with ample means, &c.

Visit of Military to Europe. One of our military companies, known by the name of the "New York Light Guard," have, it appears, in contemplation, a visit to Paris, London, and Liverpool. For the purpose of carrying this project into execution, an honorary member has volunteered to give $5000, which will aid to a great extent in defraying the expenses. The company numbers one hundred men, all of whom will take passage in one of Collins's new steamers. [N. Y. Evening Post.

Robbery at Beverly. The grocery store of L. Porter & Co. of Beverly, was broken open on Wednesday night, and robbed of about eleven dollars in change. The store was opened by forcing the back doors.

Hadley & Co. machinists, Stevens street, Providence, R. I., have just completed a model knitting machine, which knits 400 stitches per minute, the invention of Rufus Ellis of Boston, and intended for exhibition at the World's Fair.

Illinois. The report that a Whig had been elected to Congress in Mr. Richardson's District is refuted by telegraph, and it is now stated that Mr. Yates, the Whig candidate in the 7th district, will be the only representative of the party in the next Congress.

The Next Presidency. The Detroit Advertiser contradicts a statement which has been widely circulated by the press, to the effect that the last Whig State convention of Michigan passed resolutions in favor of Major General Winfield Scott, as the Whig candidate for President in the cavas of 1852.

The Supreme Judicial Court have decided against the city of Salem, in a case where a school teacher sued for his salary, which had been fixed by the School Committee at $800, while the city government refused to pay over $700.

California. The following extract of a letter from an intelligent gentleman of this city, now in California has been handed to us for publication.

"*San Francisco, September 25.* I have just returned from the mines having been absent four weeks. I have seen the washings and the quartz. The whole thing is a delusion. The miners have never paid the outfit and never will.

Taking one man with another, and one day with another, after having visited the most of the best mines, and looking at the waste and loss of time necessarily contingent upon the business, the gold-washers have not earned $1, 50 per day, and the average will from this time forward diminish rapidly.

I have also examined, with great care, the quartz mines. There have been very few of them, the veins being very small—not over six feet in width. Of those veins there is only a very trifling portion which carries the gold in little seams, bulging out to 2, 3, or 4 or 6 inches in width, and then called *pockets*. If the best mines discovered were given to me, and labor furnished at $1 50 per day, I should be unwilling to accept and work them, and I have really great doubts whether they are superior to the Virginia and Georgia mines. The whole stories of Butler, King, Wright, and Fremont, are *inventions or delusions*. So far from the quartz *in any quantity* being found worth *one dollar per pound*, I think it will be difficult to find it in any quantity worth *one cent per pound*.

I think you know me too well to think I would offer you any exaggeration of my opinion. I have but a few minutes to write, and I am obliged to give you the *summing up* of my opinions.

Of the agricultural resources of the country, I think well—much better than the prevailing opinion. It is fortunate that it is in this respect a *fine country for fruits, vegetables and grains.*

The situation of San Francisco and the tributary rivers is admirable for manufactures, whenever some remote day shall require their development."

Fires.—At Providence, on Sunday morning, the Marine Railroad establishment, at Fox Point, was destroyed by fire. It was insured by the Howard office, Lowell, for $2000, half on the building and half on the machinery, and was owned by Richard J. Arnold and Wm. H. Bailey. The insurance will probably about half cover the loss. The rear part of Pearce & Bullock's store, next east, was partly burnt through on the roof, and the store occupied by C. C. Moway, on the west side, was scorched.

Concerning the destruction of the mansion of Ebenezer Francis, at Brookline, the Journal says—the fire was first discovered on the outside of the roof. A member of the family was ill, and occupied a chamber immediately beneath, and was unconscious of danger until the alarm was given by a neighbor. The upper part of the building was destroyed. It was one of the oldest houses in Roxbury, having been the ancient farm house of Governor Dudley, and the birthplace of some of his descendants for several generations.

Disgraceful Scene. The Commissioners of the Northern Liberties convened again on Monday evening, for the purpose of settling the difficulty between the two parties of the Board, in relation to the nomination of policemen to the marshal. The proceedings were of a disgraceful character, unparalleled in the history of municipal legislation in Philadelphia. An uproar that could be heard for squares, took place and as a climax, two of the Democratic members, Messrs. Scott and Watson, got into a fight within the railing, while the throng of spectators on the outside made the hall hideous with all sorts of noises. The melee was occasioned by Mr. Watson seizing a document on the clerk's table, tearing it up and stamping upon it. The police appeared, but no arrests were made, and in the midst of the confusion, a motion to adjourn *sine die*, prevailed.

Shocking Stage Accident. As the northern stage which left Lyndon at three o'clock last Tuesday morning, was passing the narrow place in the road about half a mile beyond Wheelock Hollow, between 4 and 5 o'clock, the coach was precipitated off an embankment some twenty or thirty feet, turning over twice in its course, and carrying with it four of the horses, the leaders remaining in the road. Most of the passengers were so buried and mingled with the wreck as to be disabled—and one, Dr. Flanders of Londonderry, N. H. was found dead, with his neck broken. Others were more or less injured, but all except three were able to proceed on their journey the same day. Dr. Flanders is said to be between 50 and 60 years old.
[St. Johnsbury Caledonian.

The Steamboat Explosion. The wreck of the steamer Telegraph was towed back to Philadelphia on Friday morning, and the coroner held an inquest the next day. On board the boat were six dead bodies, and nine persons very badly scalded. Among the dead are J. Paine and Eugene Kenny of Lawrence, Mass., both deck passengers. The second Engineer, Dennis, is believed to have been blown overboard. The whole number who perished is eighteen, and there are sixteen wounded, most of them severely. Alice Green of Charlestown, Mass., is lying at the Hospital in a dying condition. Her four children perished. Michael Sullivan and Daniel McCarty of Lawrence, are badly scalded.

New Orleans, Nov. 11th. Cotton is dull to-day; Flour is dull, the receipts being large. 1100 bbls. Ohio sold at 4, 25. Corn is scarce, and selling at 80 a 85c. Oats 25c Provisions are unchanged. Eight hhds. of Rio Coffee sold at 10 1-2c. Whiskey has declined to 28 a 30c. Tobacco has made a further advance of half a cent. Hay is advancing. Western is quoted at $21.

Thomas Moody one of the party charged with killing Edmund Mitchell on election night, at Baltimore, was bailed out of jail on the 11th, and at nine o'clock on the same night, was shot dead by William Stewart, a friend of Mitchell's, in the gallery of Front street Theatre.

Criminal Record.—In the United States Circuit Court, on Saturday, in the case of the United States vs. Geo. Buddington, Charles Nickerson, Geo. Evans and Wm. Wilson, tried for endeavoring to create a revolt on board the ship Shirley, in September last, the jury rendered a verdict of guilty against all the defendants, but recommended to mercy. The Court took into consideration the fact that the defendants had already suffered forty-one days imprisonment, and therefore only imposed a confinement of ten days upon each. Thomas Clement, John Colton and Thomas Brown, convicted on Friday, were sentenced to twenty days imprisonment; William Wayland and James Hall, were also tried for the same offence, but were acquitted.

In the Municipal Court, the grand jury reported one hundred and twenty-eight bills of indictment, and have not completed their October investigations yet. About sixty prisoners were arraigned, and two pleaded guilty; namely, Patrick, alias Joseph Duffy, minor, against whom an indictment was found, charging him with shopbreaking and larceny; was sentenced to confinement in the house of correction; and Thomas Donnelly, who acknowledged the crime of burglary, was sentenced to eighteen months in the State Prison. Many of the indictments returned are against parties for violating the license laws.

In the Police Court, a man, who gave his name as Charles W. Plaisted, was arraigned on a charge of setting fire to the "Mariners' House," in North Square. It appeared in evidence that he communicated fire to his bedding, and that by that means he intended to burn the house. He was committed for trial at the Municipal Court in default of bonds in the sum of $5000.

On Saturday, a piece of cloth, valued at $16, was stolen from the store of Barker & Bassett, Tremont Row; a "victorine," worth $8, was stolen from 119 Hanover street, and a sack coat, worth $20, the property of W. A. Hulburt, was stolen from the Quincy House. A carved chair and about 30 yards of figured damask satin, were stolen from the sidewalk in front of 364 1-2 Washington street, on Saturday night, the property of Thomas P. Durant. Valued at $70.—Courier.

The World's Industrial Exhibition. At the request of the Executive Committee on the World's Industrial Exhibition, the President has placed at their disposal a national vessel, for the purpose of transporting to England such specimens of American manufacturing skill and ingenuity as our citizens may wish to send. By this arrangement, no one will be prevented from competing for the honors of industrial superiority, on account of the expense of transporting the results of his skill to the exhibition. Probably no department of that great fair will be examined with greater curiosity and interest, than that which will be contributed by the New World. The United States store ship Fredonia is the vessel selected to transport across the Atlantic the productions intended for the exhibition. The following is the circular of the Executive Committee:

Circular of the Executive Committee of the United States on the Industrial Exhibition of 1851.

Rooms of the National Institute,
Washington, 22d October, 1850.

The Central Authority of the United States for the Industrial Exhibition to be held in London, in May, 1851, issued in June last, to the Governors of the different States and Territories, a formal request that they would appoint a local Committee for their respective States, in order that the citizens thereof might possess every facility for the representation of their various products at this exhibition of the Industry, Genius, and Skill of all Nations.

In conformity with this request, the Executive Committee has been advised of the appointment of Committees to act in behalf of the citizens of the following States, viz: Maine, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Mississippi, Illinois, Maryland, Missouri, South Carolina, Alabama, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Ohio, and Indiana.

As it is supposed that citizens of States which have not, through their Governors, responded to the request, would be disappointed on discovering, when too late to be remedied, that their productions were to be precluded appearing at an exhibition from which they had, perhaps, anticipated great advantages, the Executive Committee is induced to make *another call* upon these States through their Chief Executive Officers. The articles must be shipped in time to reach London prior to the first day of March, subsequent to which they cannot be admitted to the exhibition; therefore the Executive Committee is impelled earnestly to solicit the earliest attention to the subject.

The Commissioners in London have appropriated to the whole United States 85,000 square feet of space, of which the one-half is to be occupied by passages. to distribute or assign this ground to the several States in proportion to their area or population, would unquestionably lead to a very unequal distribution in proportion to the actual demands of each—giving to one State a great excess of space, such as would be found entirely unnecessary for the exhibition of its productions, while that assigned to another would be so circumscribed as to require, perhaps, the rejection of articles of value and interest. It is, therefore, of the first importance, that each State furnish, as early as possible, an estimate of the amount of space it will be able creditably to fill; recollecting that the character of the articles rather than the quantity should be considered.

To those States which make no report through their Committees, before the 1st of December, specifying the amount of space required, no allotment will be made, but the entire amount will be immediately assigned to those which may have made report in proportion to the requirements of each, and publication thereof be made accordingly.

To these regulations, required by existing circumstances, attention is respectfully solicited by the Executive Committee.

The Committee is highly gratified in being able to state, that such assurance has been received from the President of the United States, and the Secretary of the Navy, as to justify the expectation that a public vessel will be commissioned to convey to London all articles (destined for the exhibition) which may be approved by the Central Authority.

All communications should be addressed to the Secretary of the Executive Committee.

By order of the Executive Committee:
PETER FORCE, Chairman.
JOS. C. G. KENNEDY, Sec. Ex. Com.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Died in Medfield, Mass. October 18th, Rev. Daniel C. Sanders, D.D., aged 82. On the day of his death, at two o'clock he went out apparently in his usual health, and on his return, at his house gate, he fell and was dead! The next Sunday, his funeral was attended at the Unitarian Church, by a number of the clergymen of the neighboring towns, his relatives, friends, and people of the vicinity. The house was filled to overflowing, and the exercises were impressive and solemn.

Dr. Sanders was born in Sturbridge, Mass. 3d. day of May, 1768. His father was Michael Sanders, son of Daniel Sanders; and his mother was Azubah, daughter of Moses Clark, both residents of Sturbridge before marriage, but both of his parents, as well as grand parents, originated in Medfield. His father died of consumption in 1773, and his mother married Capt. Ebenezer Fisher of Needham, May 7th, 1775, at which time he removed to that town. He was fitted for college by Rev. Samuel West, D.D. then of Needham, but afterwards pastor of Hollis Street Church, Boston. He was admitted into Harvard College in 1784, and took his degree in 1788. He was made preceptor of Cambridge town Grammar School, and was a resident in College. He studied theology one year with the late Rev. Thomas Prentiss, D.D. of Medfield, was baptized by him and admitted to communion 20th September, 1789. He was licensed to preach by the Dedham Association in 1790, and his first day's preaching was at Medfield. He took his Master's degree at Harvard College while preaching at Cambridge, in 1791. He was ordained at Vergennes, Vt. June 12th, 1794, and there married Miss Nancy Fitch, 3d. daughter of Dr. Jabez Fitch, formerly of Canterbury, Ct.

In 1798, he preached the Vermont Election Sermon. At his request he was dismissed from the church at Vergennes in 1799, and immediately went to Burlington to preach. He was unanimously elected President of the University of Vermont, 17th October, 1800. In 1809, the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on him, by his alma mater, Harvard University. In 1812 he was elected an honory member of the Society in Boston "for promoting Christian Knowledge, Piety and Charity;" and in 1813 was made a member of "the American Antiquarian Society."

On the 24th day of March 1814, the American troops, under Gen. Wade Hampton, took possession of the College buildings, and the course f instruction was entirely suspended. His connection with the college was then dissolved. In the autumn, he went to Boston, and was soon invited to Medfield, where he was settled May 24th, 1815. Here he continued his pastoral relation with the church and people there, until the 17th day of May 1829, when, owing to divisions among his people in regard to religious creeds, which more or less affected all the towns in New England, he was dismissed. He never settled again as pastor over any church. The last public discourse he delivered, was on the 30th day of April 1848 at Sherburne, which was an Eulogy on the death of John Quincy Adams. The same discourse had previously been delivered in Medfield, by appointment. His wife died on the 9th day of August last, aged 82. His eldest daughter, and only son died some years previous. Only one daughter survived him.

More than thirty discourses of Dr. Sanders have been published. In 1812 he published a book, entitled "History of the Indians," pp. 320 12mo. which was printed at Montpelier, Vt. For fifty years, he kept a meteorological table of the weather, which continued to the very day of his death.

He was a member of the Convention to revise the Constitution of Massachusetts in 1820; for three years was elected a member of the Legislature, and for four or five years was chairman of the board of Selectmen of Medfield. He had also frequently been one of the assessors of taxes and chairman of the School Committee,—the latter office he held at the time of his death. [Ch. Register.

The Hungarian question is still a source of difficulty to Austria. The Cologne Gazette says:—

"Even the most resolute advocates of the system of centralisation begin to confess that it is impossible to reduce Hungary to the same level with the other Crown lands; and if they still entertained any doubts on the subject, the result of the census, which has just been taken, is well calculated to dispel them. During the revolution even those Magyars most inclined to rhodomontade never attempted to estimate their race at more than about 8,000,000; but since Government has shown its intention to persist in reducing Hungary to a common Austrian province, things have materially changed, for the census shows a Magyar population of between 11,000,-000 and 12,000,000. Now, as this is the sum total of the population of Hungary, it is evident that all the different races, laying aside their ancient jealousies, have made themselves Magyars for the nonce, in order to show their determination not to lose that self-government which Hungary has so long enjoyed. The less headstrong politicians on either side are happily no longer blind to the fact that, if a compromise be not effected, the Hungarian nobility will be reduced to the same position as the Polish. Preparations for emigration, that is, as far as Kossuth's partizan are concerned, are already being made. John Pragy, formerly General-Adjutant to the Hungarian agitator, is about to found a great colony in Texas. He has presented a petition, which has been well received, to the Administration of the State in question. The proposal made is, that every Hungarian who may arrive before 1862 shall receive a certain allotment of land in some appointed district at a low fixed price, which is to be paid to the state within ten years. The colony is to be named after Kossuth, who, in case of his arrival, is to be entitled to four such allotments of land on similar conditions.

The Austrian Government is once more disquieted on the question of the Hungarian refugees in Turkey. The Porte has resolved to shelter them no longer, but to give them their passports. The Austrian Ambassador in Constantinople, therefore, renewed his representations, and insists, as before, that Austria has a right to demand their being delivered up. According to the *Pesth Morgenblatt*, the former Hungarian Minister of War, Messares, is in Turkey, in very distressed circumstances."

A Clerical Combat. The *Gazette Popolari* of Cagliari, dated 22d ult., contains an account of a curious combat between two priests, in the sarcisty of the church of Iliri. They had been opposed to each other in the communal elections. The elder priest was aged seventy, and the younger thirty. The battle commenced by the elder, administering two blows, which were quickly returned by the younger, who was straightway knocked down for his pains. The old one, being resolved not to lose the advantage he had gained, seized a heavy crucifix, and would have finished the battle and his antagonist at the same time, had not the sexton and others came to the rescue. The younger one, thus released, hastily pronounced an excommunication against his too skilful and vigorous opponent, from which it will require the power of Rome to release him, while in the meantime he is suspended by the bishop.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Wanted Immediately,

A JOURNEYMAN Harness-Maker, one who is well acquainted with the business. A good Tenement can be had if he has a family.
HOLLIS HASTINGS.
Framingham, Nov. 9, 1850. tf nov16

Stock for Sale and Store to Let,

IN a pleasant country town about 20 miles from Boston. The Stock is in good order, containing the usual variety of Dry Goods and Groceries. The Store sustains a good reputation and is doing a good business. The above offers a good chance to a young man with a small capital—address W. C., Box 1542 Boston P. O. 5t* nov16

Framingham Academy.

THE Winter Term of this Institution will commence on Tuesday, Dec. 3d, and will continue eleven and one half weeks.

Every effort shall be made to promote the true advancement of the pupils. Thorough instruction will be given in the various branches of an English, Classical, and Mercantile education.

If it is desired, the Preceptor will recieve into his own family one or two boarders. Good board can be obtained in the immediate vicinity of the School, on the usual terms.

Tuition. $4 for English branches $5 50 for the Languages. S. H. WORCESTER, Preceptor. 3tis

A Farm for Sale.

A Farm situated in the centre of Acton, containing about one hundred acres of land divided into Mowing, Pasturing and Woodland. It has a two-story House, 2 Barns, Wood-shed and Chaise-House on the premises. Also, good Orcharding in a bearing state and a young Orchard lately set out, and land of excellent quality, all of which will be sold for a fair price and possession given immediately.

For further particulars, inquire of SIMON S. DAVIS of Boston, 6 and 8 Summer street, or of DANIEL WETHERBEE 2d, of Acton.
Acton, Nov. 16, 1850. 6t*

Auction.

Will be sold at Public Auction in Southboro', on Saturday, the 30th day of November next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, the Farm belonging to Enoch Homer, about one mile from the centre of the town on the Old County Road from Southboro' to Framingham. Said Farm consists of about eleven acres of good land, and about 1½ acre of said land will make a good Cranberry Meadow; a large number of excellent Fruit Trees in good bearing condition—consisting of Apples, Pears, Peaches, Plums, Quinces and Grapes, &c. The House is nearly new and the Out-Buildings in good repair, and contains all the necessary conveniences for a small family in appearance. Also, immediately after the above sale, will be sold 1 Wagon with elliptic springs and Hay rigging, 1 Sleigh, 3 Ploughs, 1 Harrow, 3 Tons of good Hay, Corn and Potatoes—and all the Farming Tools and Household Furniture—1 Horse, 6 years old—weight, 11 25 lbs.—a first rate Farm Horse, warranted sound and kind—and 3 Buffalo Robes—1 Harness.

For further particulars inquire of CURTIS NEWTON, or of ENOCH HOMER on the premises.
CURTIS NEWTON, Auct'r.
Southboro', Oct. 30, 1850.
☞ Conditions at the time and place of sale.
nov16 3t*

Middlesex, ss. To the Heirs at Law and other persons interested in the estate of William H. Crossman, late of Shirley, in said County, Cordwainer, deceased. Greeting.

WHEREAS a certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of the said deceased has been presented to me for Probate by Lucy Crossman, the Executrix therein named.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Court of Probate to be holden at Cambridge, in said County, on the third Tuesday of December next, to show cause, if any you have, for or against the same.

And the said Lucy, is ordered to serve this Citation, by giving personal notice thereof to all persons interested in said estate, living within twenty miles of said Court, seven days, at least, previous thereto, and by publishing the same in the Mass. chusetts Ploughman, printed in Boston, three weeks successively, the last publication to be five days at least before the said Court.

Dated at Concord this twelfth day of November, A. D., 1850. S. P. P. FAY, J. Probate.
nov16 3w*

THE American Live Stock Insurance Co, VINCENNES, INDIANA.

Charter Unlimited: Granted, January 2d, 1850.

CAPITAL, $100,000. $50,000 PAID IN.

☞ Stockholders Individually Liable. ☜

For the Insurance of Horses, Mules, Prize Bulls, Sheep and Cattle of every description, against the combined risk of Fire, Water, Accidents and Disease; also, upon stock driven to market, or transported.

Losses paid and settled in 30 days after proof of Death, in currency of, and by Laws of States when Risks are taken.

"Indemnity is what the community want: Why not, then, with the same propriety, insure horses and cattle against fire, as a building? both are liable. Against accidents on ferry boats, steam boats, crossing bridges, &c., &c., as to insure a ship against its perils, or a steamboat against blowing up or sinking? Why not insure horses and cattle against disease or death, as to insure a man's life for the benefit of the owner, as to insure a man's life for the benefit of the family?—None can therefore doubt the utility and importance of such an institution to the community. The capital is all held by highly responsible men, and is wholly unimpaired; and the public may rest assured the business will be faithfully conducted."

HON. JOSEPH G. BOWMAN, *President.*
J. COMBS REILEY, *Secretary.*
WM. BURTCH, *Treasurer.*
M'cht and Pres't Vincennes Branch of State Bank Ind.

The Subscriber is the authorized Agent to issue Policies for the above named institution, on as favorable terms as any responsible Company. D. E. METCALF.
Walpole, Mass., Oct., 1850. 3t nov9

For Sale at a Bargain.

IF applied for soon, upon easy terms of payment, 312 acres of Land, with five Dwelling Houses and other necessary Outbuildings for farming purposes, situated in the centre of Bolton, Mass., one of the most pleasant villages in the country, 31 miles from Boston, 4 from the Depot at Feltonville, on a branch of the Fitchburg Railroad, and 4 from the Lancaster Depot on the Worcester & Nashua Railroad, divided as follows:—110 acres of Mowing and Tillage, 78 of Pasture, 72 of Wood and Timber, 12 of young Wood, and 10 of Meadow.

The Houses are upon different parts of the land. The mowing and tillage land is most beautifully located, of the best quality, free from stones, in a high state of cultivation, with many fruit trees. It is already divided into three farms, and is well calculated to be cut up into small ones. The lands are within a quarter of a mile of a free Church and a free High school, both of which are endowed with funds for their entire support.

The lands will be sold together, or in lots, to suit purchasers.

For further particulars inquire of A. HOLMAN, on the premises, or at No. 5 Congress square, Boston.

☞ A large part of the purchase money can remain for a term of years on a mortgage. nov9 tf

Removal.

RUSSELL E. PULLEN respectfully gives notice that he has removed his place of business from Grantville to Newton Lower Falls, where he will keep constantly on hand a large assortment of West India Goods, Grain, Flour and Groceries generally, which he will sell at the Lowest Market prices and solicits a share of public patronage.
Newton Lower Falls, Nov. 9. 4t*

Small Farm Wanted

Containing 16 or 20 acres of good land with buildings thereon, and near a good school and Episcopal Church—price $1,500—not over 20 miles from Boston.
Apply to WM. STOWE, 56 Commercial street, Boston. (If by letter, *postage paid.*)
nov9 3t*

Wanted,

By a practical Farmer, of twenty years' experience, a Farm within twenty miles of Boston, large enough to give employment to three men.

A Farm well adapted to the growth of Vegetables would be preferred and located near some Railroad.

The advertiser would prefer a Farm already stocked to be let on shares.

A description and location of the Farm, also the terms of letting, may be addressed to "Box A," Boston Post Office—to which address an answer will be promptly given.
nov9 tf

Farm for Sale,

Situated in the north west part of Stow, containing 76 acres of the first quality of land, suitably divided into mowing, tillage, pasturing, and woodland, and is well fenced with stone wall. It has a large supply of Apple Trees, grafted with selected fruit.

The buildings consist of a two story House, two Barns, one 57 by 30, the other 33 by 27, and other outbuildings, such as sheds, Carriage House, Cider Mill, &c.

Payment will be made easy to the purchaser.

For further particulars, inquire of the subscriber, now living on the premises. JOHN EVELETH.
sept28 5t*

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Norfolk ss. November 5th, A. D., 1850.

AN instrument purporting to be the last Will of Mary Houghton, late of Milton, in said County, Widow, deceased, having been presented for Probate by Jason W. Houghton, the person therein named, as Executor.

Ordered, That the said Jason W. Houghton, notify all persons interested therein, that they may appear and be heard concerning the same, at a Court of Probate, to be holden at Dedham, in said County, on the first Tuesday of December A. D., 1850, by publishing this order three weeks successively in the newspaper, called the Massachusetts Ploughman, printed at Boston.
nov9 3w* S. LELAND, Judge of Probate.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Norfolk ss. Probate Office, November 5, A. D., 1850.

AN instrument purporting to be the last Will of Thomas Lee, late of Canton, in said County, Yeoman, deceased, having been presented for Probate, by David Hartwell, the person therein named, as Executor.

Ordered, That the said David Hartwell, notify all persons interested therein, that they may appear and be heard concerning the same, at a Court of Probate, to be holden at Dedham, in said County, on the first Tuesday of December, A. D., 1850, by publishing this order three weeks successively in the newspaper, called the Massachusetts Ploughman, printed at Boston.
nov9 3w* S. LELAND, Judge of Probate.

To the Honorable S. P. P. Fay, Esquire, Judge of the Court of Probate, in and for the County of Middlesex, in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

THE petition of Carlton Parker, of Framingham, in said County, Administrator of the Estate of Bradford Belknap, late of Framingham, in said County of Middlesex, yeoman, deceased, intestate.

Humbly shows, That the just debts, which the said deceased owed at the time of his death, together with widow's allowance and charges of Administration, amount to the sum of twenty-nine hundred and ninety-seven dollars and twelve cents, that the value of the personal Estate of the said deceased by the inventory thereof duly exhibited in the Probate office, is five hundred and fifty-nine dollars and seventy-two cents, and the value of the Real Estate of said deceased, by the said inventory, is twenty-six hundred and sixty dollars: Your petitioner further represents, that the said Real Estate cannot be sold in parts, but that it will be for the interest of all concerned that the whole should be sold.

Wherefore your petitioner prays, that he may be empowered and licensed to sell the whole of the Real Estate of said deceased, for the payment of his just debts and charges of administration and reasons aforesaid.
CARLETON PARKER.

Middlesex, ss. At a Court of Probate holden at Framingham, in and for said County of Middlesex, on the twenty-sixth day of October, A. D., 1850.

UPON the petition aforesaid, this day preferred by the above-named Carleton Parker, administrator,

Ordered, that the said administrator notify all persons interested, to appear at a Court of Probate to be holden at Cambridge, in and for said County on the third Tuesday of December next, by publication of the foregoing petition with this order thereon, three weeks successively in the newspaper, called the Massachusetts Ploughman printed at Boston, the last publication to be two days at least before the said third Tuesday of December, when and where they may be heard concerning the same: and that the said notice be given by said administrator.

Copy—att.: S. P. P. FAY, J. of Probate.
Isaac Fiske, Reg.

CARPETINGS.

WM. P. TENNY & CO.

CARPET HALL,

Over Maine Railroad Depot, Haymarket Square,

ARE receiving from manufacturers their stock of Goods for the Fall Trade, and would invite the attention of buyers to an inspection of the same previous to making their purchases. Our assortment is larger than we have ever before offered, and embraces in part—

English Velvet Tapestry and Brussels Carpeting,
Best American Velvet Tapestry and Brussels do,
Lowell three ply super and extra fine ingrain do,
Thompsonville do do do do,
Tapleyville superfine, ex. fine and fine do,
Low priced Woolen, Cotton & Wool & Cotton do,
Tapestry, Brussels and Damask Stair do,
Venetian, Wool and Cotton do do,
Hemp and List do,
Painted Floor Cloths (all widths, in sheets and narrow goods)

English Printed Bockings, 8-4 Cotton do;

Straw Mattings, in variety, Table and Stand Cloths (of German and American manufacture); Rugs, Door Mats, Stair Rods, &c. All of which will be sold at the lowest prices, on advances. 3m sep7

Sausage Meat Cutters and Stuffers

JUST received and for sale at the "Quincy Hall Agricultural Warehouse," (over the market,) a large and complete assortment of the above articles, of improved patterns, warranted as good as any in the market.
oct5 8t RUGGLES, NOURSE, MASON & CO.

Valuable Mills for Sale.

THE Undersigned wishing to retire from business, offers for sale his Mills. Two Grist Mills, Saw Mill, &c., nearly new, situated in the village about half a mile west of the Meeting Houses in Southboro'. The location being one of the best for Beauty, Business and Profit in the County of Worcester. Come and see.
MOSES SAWIN.

For particulars, inquire of Abner Parker, of the Boston and Southboro' Express.
Southboro' Oct. 19.

Premium Cochin China Fowls!

A FEW FINE ROYAL COCHIN CHINA CHICKENS, from three to four months old, for sale. Also, one fowl which took the two first premiums at the last Agricultural Fair in Norfolk County, and at the Fowl Show in Boston, on the 2d, 3d and 4th of Oct., 1850, may be seen by applying to the subscriber.
oct12 5w GEO. P. BURNHAM, Boston, or Melrose, Mass.

Fowls!

THE Subscriber will supply orders for the pure Shanghae Fowls, from the original stock of R. B. Forbes. The great advantage of this breed is the fact that they lay from 40 to 60 eggs to a litter.

Pullets weigh from 6 to 8 lbs.; hens 9 lbs. These Fowls are remarkable for their quiet dispositions

Orders may be left at this Office. Also,—a number of well grown Shanghae chickens, in excellent condition. Apply to the subscriber.
Newton Corner, Nov. 2 tf O. N. SHANNON.

Mills for Sale.

THE Subscriber wishing to change his business, offers to sell his Saw Mill and Grist Mill with 3 runs of stone, 1 run buz stones, cob crusher, smut mill, 2 bolts House and Barn, Wood-Shed, with 25 acres of good land, situated on the South Branch of Sugar River, 2 miles South of Newport, village, N. H., where the Concord and Claremont Railroad is laid out.

Mills and Buildings in good repair and pleasantly situated. The above property will be sold for less than $2000. One third paid down. The rest may be secured by mortgage, if desired. For further particulars, inquire of the Subscriber on the premises.
Newport, N. H., Oct. 26. REUBEN M. CALL.

Guardian's Sale of Real Estate.

TO be sold at Public Auction by license of the Court of Probate for the County of Middlesex, all the right, title and interest of Josiah A., Collins D., Deborah L. and Frances D. Thomas, minors and children of Josiah A. Thomas, of Wayland, in the County of Middlesex, and Martha M., Isabella, Abba S., Joseph T., and Collins Damon, minors and children of Sewell Damon, late of said Wayland, which they derived under and by virtue of the last will and testament of their grandfather, Collins Damon, late of Wayland, deceased, in and to the following tracts or parcels of land, viz: the Rice Pasture and Woodlot, containing about thirty acres, and bounded north by land of Josiah Damon, east by land of Thomas J. Damon, south by land of Isaac Damon, and west by a road. Also the Noyes lot containing about twenty-eight acres, and bounded north by the County road, east by land of Charles Loker, south by land of the City of Boston, and west by land of Ebenezer Loker. Also the Cedar Swamp lot containing about thirty acres, situated in Natick, and bounded east by land of Isaac Damon, south by land of the heirs of Daniel Mouton, west by land of Josiah Damon, and north by land of Ephraim Jenings. Also the Goldthwait lot containing about twenty acres, and bounded south by a road, west by land of Sewell Damon, and north and east by land of Isaac Loker.

Sale to be on Friday, the 29th day of November on the premises. Conditions made known at the time and place of sale.

Samuel M. Thomas, guardian of said Josiah A., Collins D., Deborah L. and Frances D. Thomas.

Cyrus Lee, guardian of said Martha M., Isabella, Abba S., Joseph T., and Collins Damon.

N. B. The remaining title and interest in said parcels of land, will be put up and sold at the same time, so that the purchasers will buy and have a good title to the whole.
nov2 3t*

Farm for Sale.

Containing about 51 acres of Land; also a valuable Pasture lot, of about 45 acres, a short distance from the farm, together with a meadow lot. The Farm is situated on a beautiful elevation of land, in the south part of Winchendon, overlooking the two flourishing villages, Baldwinsville and Jonesville, and about one mile distance from each, on the Vermont and Massachusetts Railroad. It is on good road, and in a good agricultural neighborhood.

Said Farm is fenced with stone walls, and suitably divided into Mowing, Pasturing and Tillage Land, having a good supply of Orcharding and Woodland. The buildings consist of a good two-story Dwelling House, a large and convenient Barn, 80 feet by 30, and Outbuildings, suitable for every department of Farming.

The pleasant location, the fertility of the soil, and the advantages of Railroad communication, are strong inducements to the enterprising farmer.

A view of the premises, however, is better than any description that can be given. Terms of payment liberal, part pay on the delivery of the Deed, the residue may be secured by mortgage. For particulars, inquire of the subscriber on the premises. WM. BROWN.
Winchendon, Oct. 5.

Valuable Farm for Sale.

One of the most valuable Farms, situated in the Northeasterly part of Hubbardston, Mass, containing 265 acres of excellent land, under a good state of cultivation.

On the premises is a large Dwelling House, a Barn 40 by 80 feet, a Carriage-House, a Granary, a Horse-Barn 30 by 60 feet, and other necessary Out-Buildings, nearly new.

The Farm is divided into Mowing, Tillage, Pasturage and Woodland, and is well fenced.

Also, a large supply of Apple Trees, grafted with selected fruit.

The terms will be made easy to the purchaser.

For further particulars, inquire of the Subscriber, No. 59 Milk Street, or to BENT CLARK on the premises.
GEORGE ALDEN.
Boston, Nov. 2. 6t

Farm to Sell, Hire or Let.

THE Subscriber has a Farm in the north part of Yarmouth, Mass., to Sell, Hire or Let, if applied for soon. It contains about 50 or 60 acres of Mowing, Tillage and Pasture land, with a plenty of salt Meadow adjoining, a low double House, two good Barns, and other out-buildings. If any one wants to hire or take on shares, I should like for them to bring a recommendation.

For terms apply to either of the Subscribers
JOSEPH BASSETT, Yarmouth, ELLERY ELDRIDGE, Boston, at Mathew's wharf, formerly Gray's wharf.
nov2 3t*

Farm for Sale.

A VALUABLE FARM in Derry, N. H., containing 170 acres of excellent land; 40 acres is covered with a valuable growth of wood and timber.

The remainder is under a good state of cultivation, has a good Orchard of engrafted fruit, is well watered, and is enclosed, and divided into mowing, tillage and pasturing by substantial stone walls, and produces from 80 to 90 tons of hay annually. The buildings are in good repair, consisting of a house two stories high, containing 13 rooms, barn, 100 by 40 feet, connected by woodhouse and granary. It is pleasantly situated in the west village in Derry, three-fourths of a mile, from the depot of the Manchester and Lawrence Railroad, and in the immediate vicinity of two Churches, Pinkerton Academy, and Female High School. For further particulars inquire of the subscriber on the premises. ROBERT CHASE.
Derry, N. H. Sept. 21. 9t*

Farm for Sale,

VERY pleasantly situated in the north part of Bolton, containing 30 acres, an excellent land with a small House and Barn, with a fine young orchard which has already borne 75 bbls of apples in one year. This farm is divided as follows: 19 acres of Mowing and Tillage, 8 acres of Pasture and 3 acres of Wood Land. The Terms of payment will be favorable. For further information, relating to the farm, reference is made to Caleb Johnson, and Amory Holman of Bolton, and the Subscriber at Worcester.
CHARLES E. WAIT.
Bolton, Oct. 12. 6t*

House and Lot for Sale.

A newly built Cottage House in West Acton, situated on the road leading to Stowe, within five minutes walk of a Church, School house, Store, Post Office and Depot on the Railroad about midway between Boston and Fitchburg. Attached to said Cottage, is a good Barn with cellar under it, and nearly seven acres of highly cultivated land, upon which are about two hundred and fifty Apple trees, over one hundred Peach trees of the best kinds, some of which are now in bearing state, also a few Pear, Plum, Cherry and Quince trees. Possession given immediately if desired. Conditions of payment made easy.

For further particulars, inquire of H. RICHARDSON, on the premises, or of JONATHAN B. DAVIS, or JAMES MACE.
West Acton. Oct. 11th, 1850.
Oct. 19 3w*

Farm for Sale,

CONTAINING 28 acres of good land suitably divided into Mowing, Tillage, Pasture and Wood, well walled and watered, with a good two story House, L and Shed, large Barn and several other buildings. It is very pleasantly situated, so as to give a fine view of the neighboring towns and villages. For further information inquire of SAMUEL BATES upon the premises, about 10 minutes walk from South Abington Depot. Price, $2500.
oct12 3t*

Wanted.

A Farm containing from 50 to 100 acres, 10 to 15 acres of Woodland, genteel House, good Out-buildings, and within 20 miles of Boston. Address
J. A. WHITNEY,
Natick, Mass, Nov. 2. 3w

Middlesex, ss. To the Heirs at Law and all others interested in the estate of Moses Chenery, late of Watertown, in said County, Yeoman, deceased, testate. Greeting:

WHEREAS, JONAS B. CHENERY, Administrator on the estate of said deceased, has presented for allowance to the judge of probate of said county his first account of his administration upon the estate of said deceased.

You are hereby notified to appear at a Court of Probate, to be holden at Cambridge, in and for said county, on the third Tuesday of November next, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be allowed.

By order of the Judge of Probate. Dated at Cambridge this eighth day of October, A. D., 1850.
ISAAC FISKE,
oct12 3t* Register.

New Books.

LIFE HERE AND THERE, by N. P. Willis, 1 vol. 12 mo. The Companion. After dinner table talk, by Chetwood Evelyn, Esq., 1 vol. 12mo; a place in thy Memory, by Mrs. De Kroft, 1 vol. 12mo; David Copperfield, No. 17; Third vol. of Poe's Works; Bartlett's Elements of Natural Philosophy, 1 vol. 8vo; Cummings's Travels in Africa, 2 vols. 12mo; Everett's Orations, 2 vols 8vo; Domestic History of the American Revolution, by Mrs. Ellet, 1 vol. 12mo; Buckingham's Specimens of Newspaper Literature, 2 vols. 12mo; Cyclopedia of Eminent and Scientific Men of America, by Jas. Wynne, M. D., 1 vol. 12mo. For sale by JAMES MUNROE & CO., 134 Washington, opposite School street. sept 28.

Andre Leroy, Nurseryman at Angers, France,

ALREADY well known in the United States and in Europe, having obtained at the last French National Fair in Paris, the only gold medal awarded both for his fruit and ornamental trees, begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he is now ready to execute, with the greatest care and despatch, all the orders which may be given to him. His catalogues may be had on application to his Agent in New York, Mr. Edward Bossange, merchant, who will receive and forward all orders for Mr. Leroy, directed to his care and pass them through the Custom-House and forward to their respective destinations, without any trouble for the importers, all trees and plants ordered.

All agricultural papers will please insert the above three times, and send their bill and a copy of the paper to ED. BOSSANGE, 338 Pearl street, New York.
New York, Oct. 26. 3t*

Bounty Land for Soldiers of the WAR OF 1812,

OF the Indian Wars since 1790, and for the commissioned officers of the war with Mexico—who served for from one month or more, and have received no land—and if dead, for their widows, or minor children as allowed by the late Act of Congress. Applications made by the Subscriber who has an agent at Washington.
CHARLES B. F. ADAMS, 29 State street, Boston.
Communications, post paid, will be attended to.
nov2 4w*

Hay, Straw and Corn Stalk Cutters.

Prices $3 to $30, with spiral and straight knives.

PARKER & WHITE, are manufacturing, and have for sale, the most perfect machines for cutting Hay, Straw, or Cornstalks, that have ever been offered in this market;—also, the Hay Cutters from other manufacturers. Also,—175 Improved Sausage Meat Cutters and Stuffers.
400 doz. Hunt's, Snow's and Collins's Cast Steel Axes.
400 " Cattle Tye-Chains.
1000 " Axe Handles of all qualities.
100 Ox Yokes complete, with patent Bow-pins.
1500 pairs Ox Bows; Improved Churns, &c.

At Wholesale or Retail, at No. 10, Gerrish Block, Blackstone street, Boston. oct26

Valuable Farm for Sale.

One of the most valuable Farms in Northboro', situated in the westerly part of said town, about 9 miles from Worcester, and about 1½ miles from the centre of Northboro', containing 162 acres of excellent Land, under a good state of cultivation—with a large and convenient two story Dwelling House; a Barn, nearly new, with a Cellar under the same; a continual stream of pure water, from a never-failing spring, is conveyed by pipe to the house and barn-yard.

There is a good Apple Orchard of grafted Fruit. Also, Peaches of the best kinds. 50 acres of the above Farm is a valuable growth of Wood.

The above estate will be sold very low. Terms of payment made easy, so as to suit any reasonable man.

For further particulars, apply to the Subscriber, at Northboro' Centre. SAMUEL CLARK.
Northboro', Oct. 26 6w*

Nursery.

The Subscriber offers for sale 5000 Apple Trees from 6 to 9 feet high, comprising 100 of the best varieties cultivated at 17 cents each. 3000 Peach Trees comprising 50 of the best varieties, $12,50 per hundred, 17 cents per single tree. A few Cherry, Pear and Plum Trees at reasonable prices. Various kinds of Ornamental Trees from 25 to 33 cents; among which are a fine lot of Mountain Ash and Rock Maple, 8 to 12 feet high, very straight and thrifty. Also, a fine quantity of Balsam Firs, 4 to 5 feet high. 1300 Arbor Vitaes, 3 to 5 feet high, suitable for hedges, $12,50 per hundred.

The Nursery is situated two miles North-West of Dayville Depot on the Norwich and Worcester Railroad. Trees will be carefully packed in damp moss and delivered at the above place, free of charge, when orders exceed $5,00. Persons from abroad, ordering Trees, are assured that their orders will be faithfully executed.
SIMON L. COTTON.
Pomfret Landing, Conn., Oct. 26. 3w*

Bridgewater State Normal School.

THIS School, for the education of Teachers, will commence its next Term on Wednesday, the 4th December, 1850.

Those desirous of entering the School must be present on that day, to undergo an examination in Reading, Writing, Spelling, Grammar and Arithmetic.

Those who enter the School must present a certificate of good moral character; and must declare an intention of remaining at the School for not less than *three successive terms*.

No one will be received after the commencement of a Term; nor, except in special cases, if he or she intends to leave during the Term. Male pupils must be eighteen, or at least seventeen, and Females at least sixteen, years of age. Each Term consists of fourteen weeks. Tuition is *free* to those who intend to become Teachers in the Common Schools of this State. Board, about $2 per week. Books are let to the Scholars. Each Pupil pays one dollar a Term for the use of Books, and for the School expenses.
nov2 3t N. TILLINGHAST, Principal.

Fine Fowls for Sale.

THE Subscriber is now prepared to furnish at short notice, any quantity from his choice stock of Fowls, reared by himself, consisting of the following breeds, viz.—"Brown's Imp rtation" of Shanghae or Cochin Chinas, Fawn, Mottled, Dappled and White Dorkings, Plymouth Rocks, Golden Pheasants, or Top-knots or Spangled Polands, Bavarians, Black Polands.

All of the above breeds are of pure bloods, and reared in separate pens, and kept entirely distinct.

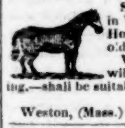
The Subscriber is permitted to refer to Dr. J. C. Bennett, of Plymouth, Mass., Charles Sampson, Esq., and William Lee, Esq., No. 110 Washington street, Boston, who will give them any further information. S. A. DRAKE.
Fiskdale, Oct. nov2*

Administrator's Sale.

By license of the Court of Probate for the County of Middlesex, will be sold at Public Auction on the premises, on Wednesday, the 20th day of November next, at 2 o'clock P. M., the whole of the Real Estate of which Joseph H. Sherriff, late of Marlborough, in said County of Middlesex, died, seized and possessed of, for the payment of his just debts, consisting of a small Dwelling House, a good Barn, and about 40 acres of land, suitably divided into Mowing, Tillage, Pasturing and Woodland, with a number engrafted Apple Trees of choice fruit, situated in the Northerly part of said Marlborough, on the road leading from the West Parish Meeting House to Feltonville.

Conditions of payment made known at the sale.
DANIEL LONGLEY, Adm'r.
Marlborough, October 19. 3t nov2

Notice



Strayed from the stable of the subscriber, in Weston, on Thursday, 24th ult, a White Horse, long switch tail,—is about nine years old, of the Canada breed.

Whoever may have found said Horse, and will return,—or give information concerning,—shall be suitably rewarded.
JOHN DERBY.
Weston, (Mass.) Oct. 25, 1850. 3t nov2

A Stray Cow.

Taken up by the Subscriber in Medway, a red and white Cow, four years old. She gives but little milk and has the appearance of a stray from a drove. A notch is cut in the hair on the back of the Cow near the tail. The owner may have her by paying charges of keeping and notifying.
OLIVER CLIFFORD.
East Medway, Nov. 2. 3w*

Cattle Ties.

200 Dozen Cattle Ties just received per Ship Parliament; some of which are extra large for large Cattle. The above are offered very low at the Quincy Hall Agricultural Warehouse, by
nov2 RUGGLES, NOURSE, MASON & CO.

Yankee Corn Shellers.

JUST received a large supply of these favorite Shellers. Having recently improved these machines in separating the corn from the cob, we are now enabled to offer the most perfect article in the market. For sale, wholesale or retail, by RUGGLES, NOURSE, MASON & CO.

At the Quincy Hall Agricultural Warehouse, (over the market.) nov2

Fowls for Sale.

THE Subscribers have for sale pure blooded Fowls of the following kinds.

White Shanghae, Red Shanghae, from the Forbes, Marsh, Perley, Baylies and Parsons importations.

Plymouth Rock and *Fawn Colored Dorking*, from the stock of Dr. J. C. Bennett.

Black Spanish, Guelderland, White and Speckled Dorking, Dominique, Singapore, Jersey Blue, Bolton Grey, Sicilian Rumpkin, Frizzle and Indian Eagle.

Spangled Hamburg and Golden Poland. Also, Spangled Poland or Pheasant fowl, from the stock of Col. Jaques. Black Poland and White Poland.

Pure white Cuba Bantam, (feathered leg) and pure white Manilla Bantam, (smooth leg.)

Spanish Game, Java Game, and cross of the Java and Irish Game. The two last are very beautiful birds.

Also, two Cocks and four pullets of the Yankee Game, bred by Dr. J. C. Bennett out of the celebrated "*Wild Indian Hen*" for which breed he refused three dollars per pair at the late Exhibition of fowls.

They will also have for sale a few pairs of *late Chickens* of the *Queen's Variety* of Royal Cochin China fowls, obtained through J. Joseph Nolan, Esq., of Dublin, and imported direct from him in May last.

It was this breed of fowls, that obtained the highest premium at the late Exhibition held at the Fitchburg Railroad depot.

All the above are probably as pure blooded fowls of their respective kinds as can be obtained in the country; the subscribers have taken great pains and been to heavy expense to procure for a breeding stock, Fowls of the very best quality, and will sell as low as equally good fowls can be bought elsewhere. GEO. C. PEIRCE, STEPHEN OSBORN, Jr.
Danvers, Oct. 19.

Agricultural Works.

EUROPEAN Agriculture and Rural Economy. By Henry Colman. Third Edition with additions. 2 vols. in one.

The American Farm Book; or Compend of American Agriculture. By R. L. Allen, 1 vol. 12mo.

The Family Kitchen Gardener. By Robert Buist, 1 vol, 12mo.

The American Fruit Book. By S. W. Cole, 1 vol.

The Kitchen Gardener's Instructor. By Thomas Bridgeman, 1 vol.

Liebig's Agricultural Chemistry, 1 vol, 12mo, &c. For sale by J. MUNROE & CO., 134 Washington, opposite School street. oct12

Andover Agricultural Store.

N. SWIFT offers for sale a complete assortment of Agricultural Implements and Seeds from the Establishment of RUGGLES, NOURSE, MASON & CO., which will be sold at Boston prices.
Andover, April 27. 6t*

Bounty Lands.

BOUNTY LAND for Soldiers of the war of 1812, of any Indian war since 1790, and the commissioned Officers of the Mexican war, or their widows and minor children, obtained by the subscriber, who will attend to all business of this kind. Information necessary.
oct19 9t* EBEN SMITH, Jr., 20 Court st.

At Home.

DR. MORTON, Surgeon Dentist, No. 19 Tremont Row, opposite the Boston Museum, will personally employ his discovery (Ether,) extract and fill teeth, and insert his beautiful artificial ones, without the slightest pain.
June8 eoptf

THE POET'S CORNER.

BEAUTY OF LIBERTY.

"In all things that have beauty, there is nothing to man more comely than liberty."—MILTON.

When the dance of the shadows
At daybreak is done,
And the cheeks of the morning
Are red with the sun;
When he sinks in his glory
At eve from the view,
And calls up the planet,
To blaze in the blue;
There is beauty. But where is the beauty to see,
More proud than the sight of a nation when free?

When the beautiful bend
Of the bow is above,
Like a collar of light
On the bosom of love,
When the moon in her mildness
Is floating on high,
Like a banner of silver
Hung out in the sky;
There is beauty. But earth has no beauty to see,
More proud than the front of a nation when free!

In the depth of the darkness
Unvaried in hue,
When the shadows are veiling
The breast of the blue;
When the voice of the tempest
At midnight is still,
And the spirit of solitude
Sobs on the hill!
There is beauty. But where is the beauty to see,
Like the broad beaming brow of a nation when free?

In the breath of the morning,
When nature's awake,
And calls up the chorus
To chant of the break;
In the voice of the echo
Unbound in the woods,
In the warbling of streams
And the foaming of floods;
There is beauty. But where is the beauty to see,
Like the thrice hallowed sight of a nation that's free?

When the striving of surges
Is mad on the main,
Like the charge of a column
Of plumes on the plain,
When the thunder is up
From its cloud cradled sleep,
And the tempest is treading
The path of the deep;
There is beauty. But where is the beauty to see,
Like the sun-brilliant brow of a nation when free?

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

WHY MR. BROWN SOLD TOWN LOTS.

Mrs. Brown has been a very fine looking woman. Mrs. Brown is quite a good looking woman now—but Mrs. Brown has been married some years.

Brown is a gentleman farmer, and lives a few miles from town, near the termination of an omnibus route; as the real estate agents say in their advertisements, 'salubriously situated, and convenient to the city.'

On retiring from the dry goods business he had purchased a few acres as above described, when a man of moderate means could buy a few acres at a proportionate reduction below town lots. Here Brown raised vegetables (and the young Browns) on the strictest principles of scientific agriculture and natural philosophy, and with the success usually attending the experiments of gentlemen amateurs in these branches; that is, his potatoes cost him four bits a peck, and his apples about a dime apiece, while the young Browns run to seed and raced horses. We could tell some droll stories about Brown's gardening if we had time, and they were to the purpose. Brown was as innocent as a lamb (or his own peach trees of fruit) but he was by no means so pacific; on the contrary, his temper was as inflammable as gun cotton; the slightest spark would set it in a blaze.

But to return to Mrs. Brown, whom we have most ungallantly left in the lurch since the first paragraph. She had been in town one day, shopping and returned home in the omnibus. She sat between two young men; knights of the yard stick and measure, on an afternoon's excursion. The one on her right was modest and well behaved, while the other was entirely the reverse. He might have been drinking—indulging too freely in anti-cholera antidotes—he might have been partially insane—these are charitable suppositions—at all events he had the impertinence to address Mrs. Brown in a low tone, audible only to herself. He muttered some compliments to her personal appearance—talked a little nonsense, inoffensive in itself, but intolerable as coming from a stranger. Mrs. Brown was discreet, and said nothing; but as a modest woman, and the mother of several junior Browns, was glad to escape from the annoyance when it reached the ——— House. To her great joy, she soon espied the faithful Brown, attired in a *blouse*, and wheeling a barrowful of gravel down the lane, with all the dignity of a gentleman farmer, conscious of being a useful if not an ornamental member of society.

'Brown, my love, I've got something to tell you,' exclaimed Mrs. B., in a very agitated manner. Brown relinquished the handles of the barrow and sat down in the gravel.

'Mister Brown!' screamed the lady with a fresh impetus, 'you have got your best pantaloons on!'

'Never mind, my dear, out with your story, for I am busy.'

'Mr. Brown, I have been insulted.'

Mr. Brown's head instantly became as red as the freshly painted bricks of his own house.

'Who is the miscreant!' he yelled, jumping up and oversetting the barrowful of gravel in his haste.

'A young man who sat next to me in the omnibus.'

'Describe him!'

'Dark hair and eyes, white waiscoat, dark colored coat, and light pantaloooons.'

'Which way did he go!' interrupted Mr. Brown.

'Into the bar room of the —— House.'

''Tis well, Mrs. Brown, I will fix him.'

'Now, Mr. Brown, be calm!' interposed the lady.

'Mrs. Brown, I will be calm,' was the dignified reply. 'Calm as the surface of Maketewah, when the river ain't high. Farewell love, for a moment. Have an eye to the wheelbarrow while I have a settlement with the scoundrel!'

Mr. Brown had said it—Mr. Brown meant it. Mr. Brown walked firmly up the road. He entered the bar room of the —— House, and looked around him. His first glance lighted on a young man who answered the description given by Mrs. Brown, but he wished to make assurance doubly sure, and so he accosted him politely—

'Fine growing weather, sir!'

'Yes, sir,' replied the stranger.

'Corn is coming on very finely, sir!' said Mr. Brown.

'Indeed!'

'Considerable cholera in town?'

'Yes, but abating, I believe.'

'Pray, sir,' continued Brown, 'did you come out in the last stage?'

'I did sir.'

'Was there a lady in the omnibus?'

'There was, sir. I recollect a lady sat next to me.'

'You scoundrel! What did you mean by insulting my wife!'"

This question was followed by a blow which sent the young gentleman sprawling on the floor. Brown stood him up and knocked him down again—Brown stood him up the second time and knocked him down, like a man practicing on a single pin in a ten pin alley. The sufferer showed some fight, but Brown's blood was up, and he pummeled down all opposition. At last he dragged the offender out of the house, and finished him off on the road side. He was engaged in this laudable occupation, when Mrs. Brown, tired of mounting guard over the wheel barrow, appeared upon the field.

'Mr. Brown!' screamed the lady.

'Wait a minute, my dear, I've only done one side of his head.'

'But, Mr. Brown, *that wasn't the man*!'

Brown suspended operations, and stood transfixed in horror. The remains of the injured individual was taken into the house. Then came remorse and apologies, unaccepted and unacceptable—a lawyer's letter; threats of an action for assault and battery, and a heavy payment by way of compromise, far more expensive than any of Brown's previous scientific experiments. The real offender had escaped and was never heard of; the victim was the well behaved young gentleman who sat on Mrs. Brown's right. Her description, which had answered for both, occasioned the dilemma, which, we hope, has had a salutary effect on Mr. Brown's temper, though it caused him to divide some of his best acres into town lots, to raise the compromise money.

Brown was decidedly '*done Brown*!'

"GIVE WISELY!"—AN ANECDOTE.

One evening, a short time since, the curate of B, a small village in the south of France, returned much fatigued to his humble dwelling. He had been visiting a poor family who were suffering from both want and sickness: and the worthy old man, besides administering the consolation of religion, had given them a few small coins, saved by rigid self-denial from his scanty income. He walked homewards, leaning on his stick, and thinking with sorrow, how very small were the means he possessed of doing good and relieving misery.

As he entered the door, he heard an unwonted clamor of tongues, taking the form of a by no means harmonious duet,—an unknown male voice grumbling forth a hoarse bass, which was completely overscreeched by a remarkably high and thin treble, easily recognized by the placid curate as proceeding from the well-practiced throat of his housekeeper, the shrewish Perpetua of a gentle Don Abbondio.

'A pretty business this, Monsieur!' cried the dame, when her master appeared, as with flashing eyes, and left arm a-kimbo, she pointed with the other to a surly-looking man dressed in a blouse, who stood in the hall, holding a very small box in his hand. 'This fellow,' she continued, 'is a messenger from the dilligence, and he wants to get fifteen francs as the price of the carriage of that lit le box directed to you, which I am sure, no matter what it contains, can't be worth half the money.'

'Peace Nanette,' said her master; and taking the box from the man, who, at his approach civilly doffed his hat, he examined the direction.

It was extremely heavy, and bore the stamp of San Francisco, in California, together with his own address. The curate paid the fifteen francs, which left him possessed of but a few sous, and dismissed the messenger.

He then opened the box, and displayed to the astonished eyes of Nanette an ingot of virgin gold, and a slip of paper, on which were written the following words;

'To Monsieur the Curate of B.

'A slight token of eternal gratitude, in remembrance of August 28th, 1848.

CHARLES F——.

'Formerly serjeant-major in the —th regiment; now a gold-digger in California.'

On the 28th of August, 1848, the curate was, as on the evening in question, returning from visiting his poor and sick parisnioners. Not far from his cottage he saw a young soldier with a haggard countenance and wild bloodshot eyes, hastening towards the bank of a deep and rapid river, which ran through the fields. The venerable priest stopped him and spoke to him kindly.

At first the young man would not answer, and tried to break away from his questioner; but the curate fearing that he meditated suicide, would not be repulsed, and at length, with much difficulty, succeeded in leading him to his house. After some time, softened by the tender kindness of his host, the soldier confessed that he had spent in gambling a sum of money which had been entrusted to him as sergeant-major of his company. This avowal was made in words broken by sobs, and the culprit repeated several times, 'My poor mother! my poor mother! if she only knew—'

The curate waited until the soldier had become more calm, and then addressed him in words of reproof and counsel, such as a tender father might bestow on an erring son. He finished by giving him a bag containing one hundred and thirty francs, the amount of the sum unlawfully dissipated.

'It is nearly all I possess in the world,' said the old man, 'but by the grace of God, you will change your habits, you will work diligently, and some day, my friend, you will return me this money, which indeed belongs more to the poor than to me.'

It would be impossible to describe the young soldier's joy and astonishment. He pressed convulsively his benefactor's hand, and after a pause, said:

'Monsieur, in three months my military engagement will be ended. I solemnly promise that, with the assistance of God, from that time I will work diligently.' So he departed, bearing with him the money and the blessing of the good man.

Much to the sorrow and indignation of Nanette, her master continued to wear through the ensuing winter, his old threadbare suit which he had intended to replace by warm garments; and his dinner frequently consisted of bread and *soupe maigre*.

'And all this,' said the dame, 'for the sake of a worthless stroller, whom we shall never see or hear of again!

'Nanette,' said her master, with tears in his eyes, as he showed her the massive ingot, whose value was three thousand francs, 'never judge hardly of a repentant sinner. It was the weeping Magdalen who poured precious ointment on her master's feet; it was the outlawed Samaritan leper who returned to give Him thanks. Our poor guest has nobly kept his word. Next winter my sick people will want neither food nor medicine, and you must lay in plenty of flannel and frieze for our old men and women, Nanette!' [Household Words.

SHAKSPEARE'S MIRROR FOR WOMEN.

BY MARY COWDEN CLARKE.

As in the tall glass called a *Psyche*, a lady gains full-length view of herself, so that no point of person or dress may be left disregarded, so, in Shakspeare's mirror, a woman may obtain a psychological reflex of her nature that may aid her to its spotless array, and to the utmost perfection in adornment of which it is susceptible. She may learn how to preserve its intrinsic graces of purity and innocence, at the same time that she is instructed how to deck it with becoming ornament of accomplishment and refining culture. She may be taught to perceive how native charms are heightened by suavity of demeanor; how a fine understanding and a capacious mind are set off by modest bearing; how external beauty is enhanced by sweet manners and cheerful ease; how intellect and good sense consort with placibility, forbearance, and affectionate submission; how gaiety of heart and the gift of wit are tempered with gentleness; how highest dignity shows itself most truly in courtesy, generosity, charity, kindliness. From the lady of the highest rank, to the humblest among women—from her who is "crown'd the most imperial monarch" to her who "does the meanest chores," we all may read in his respective delineations our *feminine* resemblance. From the virtuous majesty of a Hermione or a Katherine of Arragon, down to the homely coarseness of an Audrey or a Mopsa, each essentially bears the generic stamp of *woman*. His sceptred queens, his princesses, his duchesses, his gentlewomen, his yeomen's wives, his young maidens, his serving-damsels, his hostesses; his most delicate lady, his most blushing girl, his most reserved vestal, his arrantest coquette, his wildest-spirited sparkler, his sedatest thinker, his most loving and lovable female impersonation, or his vilest and most odious one, however infinitely they may vary, have all one feature in common—they are pre-eminently *womanly* in all they do and say. The wit of Rosalind and Beatrice, the ambition of Lady Macbeth, the conjugal faith of Imogen, the wickedness of Goneril and Regan, constancy of Helena, the reticence of Cordelia, the intellect of Portia, the wiles of Cleopatra, the innocence of Miranda, the charm of Viola, the gentleness of Desdemona, the sanctity and moral purity of Isabella, the anguish of Constance, the maternity of Volumnia, the shrewishness of Katharine, the affection of Celia, the flippancy of Lucretia, the passionate love of Juliet, the sprightliness of Nerissa, the insanity of Ophelia, are all as markedly contrasted as day and night; but they are all in themselves and in their action and circumstances true to the spirit of *womankind*.

MCDONOUGH, THE MILLIONAIRE.

The New Orleans Delta gives farther particulars of this peculiar personage:—

Mr. McDonough had reached the age of seventy-two. Though his great vigor of mind and energy of spirit enabled him to triumph for a while over physical debility, and to pursue within a few hours of his death, the industrious and busy habits which he had practiced for fifty years, his health had been declining for some months, and the termination of his earthly career was daily looked for by himself, as well as by his friends. A few days ago we saw him in our streets, engaged in earnest negotiation and discussion with a brother Millionaire, respecting some settlement which he desired to consummate ere he was called hence, and overheard him say in words which fell upon our ears with force and emphasis, "My days are numbered, and my affairs must all be settled this side of the grave." The constitution of Mr. McDonough was severely taxed by his habits of close, concentrated, and wearing labor. A few months ago he told us that he devoted eighteen hours per day to labor, and regretted that he could not spare a few minutes to read the newspapers. His labor consisted in keeping the accounts, deeds, papers, and vouchers of the most extensive landed property owned by a single individual in the world. His only assistants in these duties were some negro slaves, whom he educated and trained to his own habits of method and industry. No white person lived in the ancient and dilapidated chateau in which he resided. No person ever visited him, save on business or for charity. His manners were rigid, severe and repelling. Everything about his establishment partook of the master—all was bleak, cold, dreary and forbidding. The dogs did not bark in his yard—they cast at the passer-by a piteous hungry look, as if they sought some kindly sympathy or notice to comfort their lean carcasses; the cocks did not crow cheerily, as elsewhere, but drawled out their notes in a funereal and hollow strain, as if from empty stomachs; the merry songsters flew around, without alighting upon the dark old trees, hung with melancholy moss which nearly concealed from view his crumbling edifice. There was no sunshine ever fell upon that spot or upon the heart of its possessor.

Such was the abode of one who worshipped mammon with an unceasing and all-absorbing passion, whose soul and mind were entirely monopolized by the spirit of gain, excluding every tender emotion—every ennobling feeling—every humanizing sympathy. And yet there are many, familiar with the character and history of John McDonough, who declare that the severe life he led and his love of acquisition did not proceed from avarice—from the mere spirit of miserly acquisition—but that he had some great philanthropic purpose in view, to which he had appropriated his life and fortune, and in the pursuit of which he had hardened his soul to all the affections of humanity. This may be so. It would throw some light upon a picture otherwise dark and desolate. He was frequently heard to declare that he lived only for the Lord,—to carry out some great design of his Maker. When asked if he would sell property, his invariable reply was, "I own none—what I have acquired belongs to the Lord; I am his agent, without the power of selling." He had long employed his mind, which was a remarkably acute and sagacious one, in devising modes by which his immense property might be kept together after his death for a term of years, so that his calculations of its eventual value might be realized. He had a great passion for buying waste and swamp lands, and estimating with arithmetical precision the yearly increase in the value of those lands. A great admirer of the system of popular education, a friend to learning and colleges, he projected also some grand scheme of education, to be maintained out of the yearly increase in the value of his lands, which were not to be sold for a certain time, but only their product applied to that purpose. He endeavored to get an act of the Legislature passed tying up his property in this manner, but it was not deemed practicable under our jurisprudence.

He was also a warm friend to the colonization enterprise. He established a colony in Africa, to which he sent many of his negroes, after giving them an education or a trade. It was his custom to allow his slaves a certain time to work for themselves. He kept accounts with each of them, so that when the value of the work of the slave equalled his cost, he would give him his liberty, and send him to Africa. He was a hard, exacting man. In the prosecution of his rights, or in relations of business, he knew no pity, no liberality, no kindness. What was 'nominated in the bond,' he would extort at every sacrifice. Involved in innumerable law suits, he prosecuted his rights and interests with a tenacity, vigor and perseverance, which stopped at no obstacles, and were never moderated or softened by any of the considerations that ordinarily operate upon mankind. And outside of his business and legal relations, he was not insensible to charitable appeals; when properly approached, he would sometimes give, we cannot say liberally, considering his means, but quite so, considering his view of his relation to the Almighty. He was self-willed and opinionated, and would only give in his own fashion, and to such undertakings as pleased his peculiar ideas. To his relations, who were quite poor, he preserved a severe and studied coldness—only relieving their poverty by the most meagre contributions. Of enterprise, the spirit of public improvement and progress, he was as destitute as the planks of his old house were of sap. Owning immense property in the city, he left the greater part of it entirely unimproved, until his possessions became a great nuisance to the corporation. When induced to build, he would only erect the roughest and most unseemly buildings, usually put up by his slaves, who brought the bricks with which they were made across the river. Many of these buildings are now eyesores in our city, tenantless and dangerous from their dilapidated condition. So too of his immense property in the country. But a small portion of it was in cultivation. He usually bought tracts of land by leagues and miles, instead of acres.

"He was said to own fifty miles fronting on the Mississippi, in Louisania. Four fifths of the swamp land in the state belonged to him. He had too, immense possessions in Florida, Mississippi and Texas. The area of his property would equal that of one of the of small states of the Union, and exceed that of several of the Kingdoms or Principalities of Europe. The preservation and administration of this immense property must have required a vast deal of labor, and great administrative talents. These Mr McDonough possessed. He was well educated, wrote well, understood the law, and was quite familiar with the history of the country. A native of Baltimore, he removed to this city in 1800, engaged in mercantile pursuits, was successful, and then embarked in the purchase of wild lands and vacant property, which he followed for the balance of his life. He never left the vicinity of the State, never went north but remained one of the stand-byes and originals of our city till within a few hours of his death. The singularity of his appearance, in his old-fashioned blue coat, strapless pants, large white neckerchief, with green umbrella under his arm, made him one of the peculiar features of our city."

AN ATHENÆUM IN CAMBRIDGE. Prof. Agassiz, at a lecture before the citizens of Cambridge announced that Edmund T. Dana, Esq., of that city, had presented a valuable lot of land on the Main street, containing ten thousand square feet, for the purpose of an Athenæum. The gift is upon the condition that the building be erected within two years. [Traveller.

The present number of postmistresses in the United States is eighty-one.

SLAVE HUNT IN BOSTON.

A correspondent of the New York Tribune has given an account of the recent attempt of Knights and Hughes to take Crafts, an alleged runaway slave—also Ellen Crafts, his wife.

The proceeding was rather farcical, and though the Vigilance Committee profess to oppose the execution of the law on the ground of its unconstitutionality—it seems to have been their determination to prevent the carrying away of Crafts however taken, and be the evidence what it would.

We copy the following from the Tribune:

BOSTON, Thursday, Oct. 31.

The slave hunters, Knights and Hughes, left the City yesterday, at 2 o'clock P. M., fully persuaded, after a week's trial, that all attempts to arrest Mary and Ellen Crafts in the City of Bosson, were worse than useless. Yet not a blow has been struck, or an act of violence done!

As soon as it was known that they were about to take out a warrant, the Vigilance Committee was called together, and various sub-committees appointed. Among these was a committee of legal gentlemen, whose duty it was to give Crafts the benefit of every legal weapon of offence or defence. His committee consisted of S. C. Sewall, Charles Sumner, R. H. Dana, jr., John C. Park and George Minot. In addition to these gentlemen, Charles G. Loring, Esq., one of the most distinguished lawyers in the State, volunteered his services. After full deliberation, this committee notified the Commissioners that if they acted under the law, they would be sued, on the ground of the unconstitutionality of their appointment, and that the same course would be taken with the Marshal and his deputies, or any persons who should act under the direction of the Commissioners. The ground was taken that the process under this law is a civil process, and that the *outer door of a house cannot be broken in* for the purpose of serving it, and the Marshal was notified accordingly. Crafts moved his bed and clothing into his shop, and made it his domicil—his castle.

In the meantime Crafts, on his own responsibility, without advice from any parties, determined on resistance. He armed himself fully, and made up his mind to sell his freedom with his life. His shop is in the midst of a negro population, who were in a state of intense excitement, armed and determined upon resistance. No man could approach within a hundred yards of Crafts's shop without being seen by a hundred eyes, and a signal would call a powerful body at a moment's warning. The Marshal's assistants made reconnoisances and are perfectly satisfied that if the "outer-door" doctrine prevailed, the process could not be served at all, and if that doctrine was not adhered to, the process could only be served with bloodshed.

It must be fully understood that this forcible resistance was a matter with which the Committees had no concern whatever. They confined themselves to legal measures solely.

As an offset to the Roman simplicity and grandeur of this poor man, seated calmly at work at his saddler's bench, in an upper chamber, the Spartacus of his race, there was a ludicrous side of the picture. Knight and Hughes were themselves arrested and held to bail in $10,000 each, on a charge of slander. After some difficulty they found bail. The next day they were arrested on a charge of conspiracy to kidnap William Crafts, and again in the afternoon on a similar charge as to Ellen Crafts. Two arrests a day was their smallest allowance. After the last arrest the excited crowd of negroes followed Knight's carriage and he took flight through Court and Leveret streets, over East Cambridge bridge, running tolls to East Cambridge and thence to Porter's. The mob overtook and threatened him, and with difficulty some of them were kept from violence, but no actual violence was inflicted. Knights was thoroughly alarmed. A portion of the Vigilance Committee waited upon him and Hughes, and told them that they had no intention to threaten them, but that their presence perilled the peace of the city as well as their own lives. They promised to leave the city the next morning; but when the morning came they were not gone. Several complaints were made against them, and prepared to be served—one for carrying concealed weapons: another for "smoking in the streets," contrary to City Ordinance; another against "profane cursing and swearing" (a plenty of which they did); another for missing toll over the bridge; and still another for *fast driving* through the town of Cambridge! Truly the Bostonians are a law-abiding people! The combinations of the tragical and the comical, the serious and the ludicrous, with the harrassment of handbills, arrests, and crowds at their heels wherever they went, and the certainty that their process could not be served without bloodshed, overcame their obstinacy, and they took the express train for the South, waited upon by a large and respectable committee.

Knights and Hughes are said to be men of a low description, mere hirelings or speculators, deserving no better treatment than they received. These various arrests, however, were not made by the legal committee, but were the voluntary suggestions of parties, taking the responsibility upon themselves. The committee were prepared to serve a writ *de homine repligiando* upon the Marshal, the moment the arrest should be made, and thus to raise an issue between the State and National tribunals. They also proposed to hold Crafts to bail for debt, in order to try the question whether the certificate of the Commissioner will override the civil processes of the State, made for other purposes. As a last resort, Crafts was to be arrested on a criminal charge, for violent assaults, with dangerous weapons if he used them, and thus raise the final question of precedence between a criminal process of the State and the certificate of the Commissioner. If no other criminal charge could be raised, it was proposed, with his own consent to arrest him for fornication, (which is a criminal offence in Massachusetts,) on account of the invalidity of his slave marriage.

These various technical obstructions and contrivances were raised, not against the Constitution, but against the odious statute. Had the statute been no more than the Constitution requires, no legal resistance would have been made, except on the real issues between the parties. As for the forcible resistance of the negroes, how can they distinguish between the Constitution and a statute? They only receive the simple idea that, without trial or notice, father, mother, husband, wife or child, brother or sister, may be snatched from each other, and from home, and hurried into captivity in an unknown and hostile land.

There are rumors that the President has authorised the Marshal to employ a portion of the standing army to enforce his precept and to "punish" offenders. We do not believe he has done or intends to do any such thing. He knows that the whole standing army of the United States, which took Mexico and Monterey, cannot break down a poor man's outer door to serve a civil process, or "punish" any citizen for any crime whatever.

RELIGIOUS MEDITATION.

Two distinct elements are involved in religious meditation. The first is, an intellectual apprehension of religious truth. Without this there can be no profitable meditation. If our conceptions are erroneous, the more we meditate, the farther we shall be led astray. A revelation has been given us to supply the great truths which we need. The existence and attributes of God, the incarnation of Christ, the gift of the Spirit, human responsibility and destiny, and kindred matters stand out in bold relief in the divine word, because they are so intimately connected with the plan of salvation. Other topics may be glanced at, but not unfolded. The finite here and there is seen touching the infinite, but beyond the point of contact all is mystery, because the unfolding of it is not essential to man.

To meditate profitably, God's word must be read and studied. A superficial reading is of but small service. The word should be studied. It contains the great truths which angels desire to look into, and which have in all ages occupied the thoughts of the redeemed. To bring these truths into contact with the human soul, Christ spent years of suffering and of toil among men. And surely to the Christian no labor is too great, in investigating the meaning of the sacred record. The Bible itself should be read systematically and prayerfully. Passage should be compared with passage. Line should be placed under line, and precept compared with precept. Each part of the great system should be examined, so that gathering "here a little" and there a little," the fulness and preciousness of the whole truth may be perceived. Commentaries should also be consulted upon difficult passages, that we may bring to our aid the assistance of many of the strongest and best minds which God gave to our race.

But religious meditation contains something more than the mere examination and apprehension of the truth. Its second element is the practical application of that truth to our personal condition. Here is, indeed, its great value. But unfortunately many, who love to speculate upon the truth, are averse to giving it any practical power. The truth is clearly perceived, and, in many instances, we fear that the individual compliments himself upon his superior accuracy in defining and propounding the matters at issue, and fails to attain, in his own experience, the proper fruits which Heaven had in view in giving the revelation. Many Christians err here, and well it is for them, if ministers do not, in some instances, commit at this point a fatal error. Occupied in studying the relation of things, and in so propounding the truth as to bring it to bear upon the consciences of others, they become habituated to neglect the practical influence upon their own hearts. Such is also the case with Christians of age and standing, who are, to some extent, engaged in teaching others. Let all strive not only to "know the truth," but to realize constantly, in their own experience, that the "truth makes them free." Then, and then only, will the true end of religious meditation be gained. [Western Christian Advocate.

PLAYING MOTHER.

'It's just as you raise them,' said Mr. Warner, in his dogmatic way. 'I don't believe in a boy's taking to a hammer and a girl to a doll, from an instinct of nature. Girls are different because they are educated differently. There is no other law in the matter.'

'My experience,' said a lady who made one of a little company numbering about half a dozen, and she spoke in a quiet way, 'leads me to a different conclusion. Each sex has a use in society peculiarly its own; and, from the earliest childhood, impulses pointing thitherward may be seen. Gentle, tender and loving are the uses of woman, and for these she is fitted by nature. Hardier, rougher, bolder is man, because he is designed for a different sphere of life. The boy takes the hammer, the whip, or any other plaything that is noisy, or calls for the exercise of strength and action; while the girl, as naturally busies herself with her doll, or her cups and saucers.'

'Simply,' replied Mr. Warner, 'because you provide a hammer and whip for the one, and a doll for the other.'

'No,' returned the lady, 'the cause lies deeper than this. It is radical. How is it with your own little Anna? She is here to-day.'

'She never had a doll in her life. I will not permit such a thing to come into my house. I wish to develope the strength, not the weakness of her character.' And, as Mr. Warner spoke he threw a glance upon his wife, which said, plainly enough, 'This would'nt be so, if you had your way.'

'Oh!' remarked the lady, 'then you are trying to warp her character to suit your own theory. Your are not willing to let it develope naturally, and, as I would say, healthfully.'

'I wish to give it a strong and healthy development.'

'Then it must grow from inward elements. If you warp it, as you are certainly doing, you will weaken and deform, instead of producing beauty, health, and strength.'

'So you think,' said Mr. Warner, a little rudely. Opinionated men are very often rude to ladies.

'Yes, I think so,' replied the lady, not seeming to notice the gentleman's manner.

'Where is your dear little girl?' asked one of the company, a little while after addressing Mrs. Warner.

'She's playing about the garden. I saw her from the window a few minutes ago.'

'It would be a pleasant experiment,' said the lady, with whom the child's father had held the controversy, 'just to take a look after Anna, and see what she is doing. I'll warrant that the girl's instincts are predominant in her acts. You'll not find her dragging up the flowers, nor throwing stones at the birds, nor even digging in the dirt.'

'You'll probably find her racing about with the boys,' said the father.

'We'll see. Come!' And the lady started for the door. The company followed her out. Anna was not in the garden among the flowers, nor romping with the boys.

'Anna!' called the mother. They listened, and her sweet, young voice was heard faintly answering. Guided by the sound, she was soon discovered by those in search of her.

'What is she doing?' asked Mr. Warner, who did not at first see her distinctly.

'Playing mother!' replied the lady, with whom he had held the controversy. And she spoke in a tone of triumph.

'Nonsense!' said Mr. Warner.

'See for yourself.'

'The little witch!' exclaimed the father, affected with pleasure, in spite of himself, by what he saw.

Anna had found a cap, belonging to the lady at whose house they were visiting, and, with this drawn upon her head, was nursing a rabbit with the earnest fondness of a mother.

The ladies caught the happy child in their arms, and almost devoured her with kisses, while Mr. Warner escaped back into the house, to rearrange his forces for a new battle on his favorite hobby. [Godey's Ladies' Book.

FOR LITTLE READERS. *Don't be eye servants.* Never slight or slacken your hand because the eye of your parent or teacher is not upon you—but strive to be more studious, more orderly, more persevering, more dutiful and obedient. Remember the eye of God is upon you, the Searcher of all hearts, who will bring every secret thought, word and action into judgment. Some children are loose, idle, slack, play truant, act the hypocrite, slight their work, or neglect it entirely, unless they are watched, drilled and driven—*driven* into measures: shameful! Do such children honor their parents? Are they happy? Is not God angry with them every day? Children, God says, "Obey your parents in all things," yes, "in *all* things, for this is well pleasing in the sight of the Lord."

Never tease. When your parents or teachers say "*nay*," be still, say "*Amen*, all right, father knows best, I must submit cheerfully, without a scowl or murmur." A spirit of teasing is a spirit of selfishness and rebellion. It is as much as to say, "Father, I'll have my way; I know best. Mother, I know better than you, let me do as I please."

Be neat. Jack Spruce was a neat boy. He had a brush for his clothes, and kept them clean and nice. He would not run out into the mud, and thus splash his legs and wet his feet, nor did he kick up the dust; and when he came in he would rub his feet on the mat, and hang up his hat upon his own hook. No one saw him with dirt upon his hands, nor with a rough head of hair, so he was at all times fit to be seen. He did not tear his book or blot it, or ink his hands at school. [Golden Rule.

EDUCATION AND LITERATURE IN SALEM.—From the census returns of Salem, as we learn from the Register, it appears that there are in that city 12 Public Grammar Schools—including a Latin Grammar and two English High Schools, one for boys and one for girls—numbering 1432 pupils; 18 Public Primary Schools, numbering 1,364 pupils—making 2,796 pupils in the Public Schools. There are also 37 Private Schools, numbering 798 pupils. There are 10 public Libraries in the city, containing in the aggregate 23,300 volumes; 27 private Libraries of over 1000 volumes each, containing in all 55,650 volumes; 9 public school libraries with 3,095 volumes; 8 Sabbath school libraries with 3,700 volumes. There are besides a number of private libraries, containing between 500 and 1000 volumes each.

TOTAL ECLIPSE OF THE SUN AT SANDWICH ISLANDS.

On Tuesday, of this week, preparations began to be made for witnessing this rare phenomenon in Honolulu. At first, it was talked about rather wonderingly by children and natives, who cannot divest themselves of many lingering superstitions in regard to it. At length, towards evening, but little else was heard among all classes; and after the sun had sunk to his accustomed couch in the west, preparations began in earnest, and broken glass, green spectacles, etc., suddenly assumed an upward tendency in the market. Bottles were broken, and the clear, smooth pieces carefully put away for the morrow's campaign. The stars were scrutinized with unwonted devotion; constellations traced out, and Venus and Jupiter, as they sunk together below the western horizon, were regarded with peculiar interest, as it was supposed they would be again visible on the morrow, in the east, at the time of the eclipse.

Wednesday morning opened with a dense bank of clouds lying along the mountain range to the eastward of the town, and a drizzling, rainy mist threatened to spoil the expected observations, which it certainly would, had the eclipse happened before eight o'clock. But towards nine, the sun rose above, it and the fleecy clouds began to fly off before his approach, occasionally obscuring his glory, and thrustling themselves before him, with peculiar obstrusiveness. Anxieties and doubts were felt and expressed in regard to the critical moments when, only, the grand phenomenon could be witnessed; and when the morning breeze set in, and drove up the clouds in the wake of the sun, it began to be a matter of perplexing uncertainty whether, after all, the cup of enjoyment was not to be dashed, just as it was raised to the eager lips. But soon all doubts were removed, and the sun rose triumphantly and unobserved above the clouds, and at the expected moment the eclipse commenced, and a most splendid sight it was. Gliding up noiselessly, but with an unerring motion, the sun passed behind the moon, and in 79 minutes was totally eclipsed. As the obscurity increased, the light became dim, and a feeling of awe seemed to pervade the minds of all. Objects near and at a distance, stood out with a marvellous distinctness; and when the last ray was obstructed, a shout rose from the multitude of spectators, which made the welkin ring.

For 16 minutes before and after the eclipse was total, Venus became visible; and for several minutes Jupiter glimmered in the twilight, close by her side. During the total obscuration, ten stars in different parts of the heavens, shone out distinctly, but were all quickly lost, when the rays of the sun were again released. The light was greater at the darkest period, than the brightest moonlight, and the outline of the Waianae mountains, 25 miles distant, could be distinctly seen. The shops were lighted for a few moments, but the interest in the eclipse was so universal and intense, that we doubt if much was bought during the six minutes the total eclipse lasted.

Nothing could be more satisfactory than this opportunity to observe a phenomenon so rarely witnessed. Not a cloud intervened, to obstruct the vision in Honolulu; but while the atmosphere was clear in town, we noticed frequently the shadow of a dense cloud passing over the valley of Nuuanu, where many were noting the progress of the eclipse.

During the total eclipse, the air was chilly like that of a cool, damp evening, but this state of the atmosphere soon changed upon the re-appearance of the sun.

We conclude by alluding to the superstition of the nation on the subject of eclipses. From time immemorial they have associated an eclipse of either the sun or the moon, with the death of their chiefs, and readily allude to them as having happened in conjunction. In regard to the one above noticed, they are not entirely free from their old opinions; though the better informed freely admit that they had no connection in reality. We are happy to know that considerable extra influence has been employed to explain the reason of eclipses, and that they could be calculated with certainty for periods in the future, exceeding the life-time of the oldest men. These explanations have had a beneficial effect in eradicating the superstition of many, but others are still faithless. Even but the day before the eclipse, a native told us he was utterly faithless in regard to its occurring at all, and did not believe such things could possibly be mathematically demonstrated. We have not seen him since, but it would have afforded us much satisfaction could we have known the operations of his mind as the eclipse commenced, progressed and passed off, precisely as he was told it would, but which he had no faith in. We hope this demonstration of the precision of science in calculating eclipses, and the perfection with which the works of the Creator are conducted, will tend to establish in the minds of the doubting natives the superiority of knowledge over ignorance, and to elevate their ideas of the character of that God whose attributes are, on occasions like the one noticed above, so clearly revealed to the universe. [Polynesian, Aug. 10th, 1850.

SOURCE OF THE NILE. A recent number of *Bell's Weekly Messenger*, (London,) contains a communication from Dr. James Macqueen, the geographer, noting what he deems the discovery of the true source of the Nile—the Bahrel Abiad, or White Nile, the principal branch of the most interesting and most venerable of rivers. "It is with no ordinary degree of satisfaction," he says, "that I can state that the great question is solved beyond the power of cavil or dispute." The discoverer, as we learn from the communication, is the Rev. Dr. Krapf, a missionary from the Church Missionary Society, long stationed in Eastern Africa, and some ten years or more since a resident in Southern Abyssinia. His latest station was at Rabbay Impey, near Mombas, in the Zangubar country; whence, towards the close of last year, he made a journey into the interior towards the N. W. "He reached," says Dr. M., "as I find, on going over with him the map I had constructed, with the sources of the Nile laid down, 1 deg. S. lat., and about 35 30 E. long., to Kitui, the capital of Umbekani, a fine and friendly people. There he saw to the N. W. distant about six day's journey, the Mount of Kenia, rising far above the limits of perpetual snow (the Chimborazo of Africa, and under the equator,) from the northern base and the side of which springs the river of Dana or Daena, running to the Bay of Formosa; and to the north of it, he was told, rose a river running to the north, down which people went to the country of the white people." Dr. Macqueen adds that Dr. Krapf is in London, about to publish his journal, which is to be given to the public "in a few days," which renders it therefore, the former thinks, as unnecessary, as it would be unfair, for him to state any further particulars obtained from Dr. K.

THE OLDEST SOLDIER IN THE WORLD.—John Kolombeski was born at Ostrowa, in Poland, on the first of March, 1780, and is now 120 years old. He entered the French army as a volunteer in 1774, being then a promising youth of 44. He became a corporal in 1790, at the age of 60. He was in all the republican and imperial campaigns, and in 1808 was received in the 3d regiment of the Vistula. In 1814 he was wounded and sent to the hospital at Poitiers, which he soon after left, to be placed in the second regiment of light infantry. He soon after became an officer, and in 1840, at the age of 116, was enrolled among the veterans of the 5th company.

This most extraordinary instance of longevity ever seen in the French army is now upwards of one hundred and twenty, has served seventy-five years, and been in twenty-nine campaigns. He enjoys excellent health, is rather strong, very well built, and does not look fourscore. Louis Philippe, in one of his travels, fell in with his company at Dreux, and saw the old soldier on duty. He called him up to him, and taking his own cross off his breast, fastened it on the soldier's.

Kolombeski received a pension on the 18th of May, 1850, and the minister authorized his admission into the hotel of the Invalids.

The governor of the Invalids had ordered that this brave veteran should be introduced to him on his arrival; but as Kolombeski was fatigued, he was taken to the infirmary, and the governor visited his bedside, as did General Petit likewise.

In future, every centenarian soldier, when admitted into the Invalids, is to be treated as an officer, out of respect for his great age and the long services he has rendered the State

ONE OF THE HUSBANDS.

Not long since, a short, rough-looking individual, a Frenchman by his appearance and still more so by his discourse, was brought before one of our Recorders to answer to a charge of violently assaulting and beating his own wife. The prosecutor complained that the accused and his wife, who kept a small shop, were continually disputing and quarrelling and disturbing the peace of the neighborhood; but that the husband generally commenced the strife. The accused appeared to pass his time lounging about the neighboring *cafe*, drinking and playing dominoes with a parcel of rowdy, idle companions; whilst his wife stayed at home working all day and late at night for his and her support.

The wife appeared in court neatly dressed, but much afflicted at the idea of her better half being treated as a criminal. She evidently thought he was going to be hanged. The Frenchman looked as dignified and as fierce as possible; he considered himself, to judge by his air, an injured husband. The Recorder, after hearing the testimony, turned to the accused, and the following dialogue ensued:

'Pierre Jobard, you have beaten your wife, it seems.'

'I no beat my vife; I strike—I give her one blow.'

'You acknowledge that you assaulted and beat her then?'

'I tell you I no beat her—I *corrige*—I correct—I ponish her, *que diable!* She so bad *caractere*.'

'Bad character! Why the testimony proves that your own character is decidedly worse than that of your wife.'

'The testimonie fool! He not able see my vife—how *diabolique* she treat me! Vat you say, Mo'sieu Testimonie! Vat you say!' repeated the Frenchman, bristling up his moustaches and looking fiercely at Monsieur Testimony.

'The witness saw you beating your wife; that is sufficient for me. No man has a right to beat his wife,' said the Recorder, with severe majesty.

'Ah! one poor *mari*—one poor husband will *souffrir de martyr* from one *maudite femme* and he no got right to say noting! he no permit 'osh de tongue—de *langue* de de vife! By gar, Mo'sieu Recordaire, you no know noting! you one *garcon*! you no have de vife! You marry yourself day before yesterday, and den I see you! Den you be put in *prison* all de day of your life for beat you vife like one *chien*—one dog! *que diable!*

'You should not take advantage of your strength, sir, to tyrannize over a feeble woman.'

'Vat you say?'

'You are too strong to abuse a weak woman like your wife—feeble, weak, not strong.'

'*Ah oui!* No strong! You mean my vife like one schild, one babee. *Mon Dieu!* dis Recordaire no know noting—noting at all!' exclaimed the Frenchman with a contemptuous shrug of his shoulders, and addressing the audience. 'You nevaire marry one voman, *mo'sieu*; you have de *idee* she like de *elephant*. Ha! my vife make you see the *elephant*—how you say dat—if you want marry her—'—A general laugh followed this sally.

'Is that all you have to say for yourself, Pierre Jobarb?'

'I havs de singulaire *faveur* to ask: I want you, *Mo'sieu* Recordaire, separate me and my wife—give me de divorce.'

'That is not in my power.'

'I am sorry not to be able to oblige you.'

'Den I no care! You send me to de *penetentiare* ten year! I nevaire live in the *maison* vid de *maudite* voman de more, nevaire!'

The Recorder wished to send the accused to the First District Court, but was induced by the wife's entreaties to let him off on condition that he gave bonds to keep the peace.

'Vat! no *prison*! I vant de *prison*! I will go in de prison ten year, twentee year! all de year! I nevaire go vid dat voman! *Mo'sieu* Recordaire, you give me de *penetentiare*, I give my vife for noting!'

'Take him out!' said the captain of the Police. The unfortunate Frenchman was hustled out of court, still vainly imploring to be sent to prison rather than be forced to live 'vid dat *sacre* voman!' The poor wife followed, weeping. [N. O. Picayune.

HOW TO RISE IN FRANCE. The way to rise in France is to take your stand, early in life, on an inkstand. The shortest cut to the Chamber is through an editor's room. To become a leader, you must have been in the habit of tossing off one every day, in some newspaper or other. The best plan of gaining a portfolio, is to prove you are possessed of a pen; and, the portfolio once gained, it depends upon the power of your pen how long you can keep it. Every Frenchman, as soon as he has learnt to write, carries a portfolio in his head.

"How *neat*!" was the characteristic exclamation of a Quaker lady, on first beholding the roaring and tumbling Cataract of Niagara.

"It amazes me that ministers don't write better sermons; I am sick of the dull, prosy affairs," said a lady, in the presence of a parson.

"But it is no easy matter, my good woman to write good sermons," suggested the minist"

"Yes," rejoined the lady, "but you are so long about it; I could write one in half the time, if I only had the text."

"Oh, if the text is all you want," said the parson, I will furnish that. Take this from Solomon; "It is better to dwell in a corner of a house-top, than with a brawling woman in a wide house."

"Do you mean *me*, sir?" inquired the lady, quickly.

"Oh my good woman," was the grave response; "you will never make a good sermonzier—you are too quick in your *application*."

ARMY AND NAVY. At a supper party, some gentlemen gave, "The army and navy." This was followed by a total silence. There was no epaulletted soldier or lieutenant with gold "swabs" to respond for the tent or quarter-deck. Matters were in this position when a certain M. D. rose, and glanced around the sumptuous table:

"Gnetlemen," said he, "the health of the army and navy has been given. I am neither a soldier or a sailor. We have no one here who has shed blood for his country except myself—yes, gentlemen, except myself. I have a hundred times, yes, a thonsand times. I havd bled for my country—*yes, and blistered too*."

THE JESTER.

"Bless me, Sambo, how black you are; how in the name of wonder did you get so black?"

"Why, look 'a here, massa, de reason am dis—de day dis child was born dare was an eclipse."

Ebony received a quarter for his satisfactory explanation, and after grinning thanks, continued:

"I tell you what it is, massa, dis nigger may be brack, but he ain't green nohow."

☞ The lady who was forty years old at the taking of the last census, reports herself as thirty-seven this year.

☞ A QUESTION TO THE FRENCH. Now be candid and tell the truth! Would you not be willing to part with all your *change* if you could but get a good *Sovereign*! [Punch.

A Candidate for office in Michigan, thus announces his platform: "I am, sir, in favor of the next war—opposed to the cholera—in favor of high salaries—opposed to uncurrent funds, and poor brandy."

☞ The ingenious fellow who invented the machine for milking cows has compounded a plaster that draws knot holes out of barn-doors and sheep-sheds.